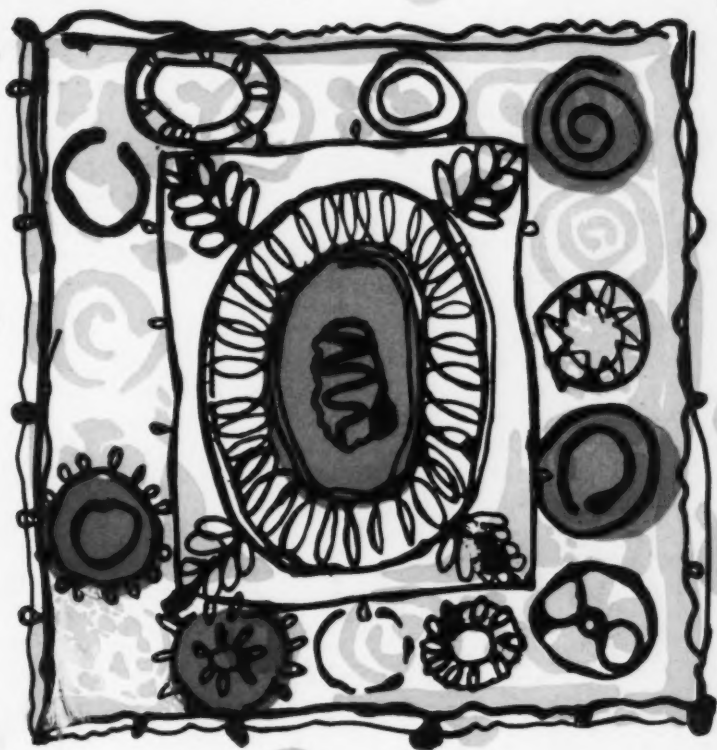
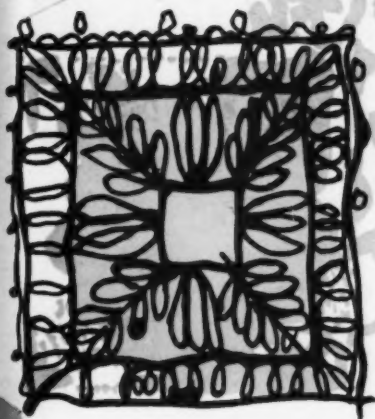


*April 1956*



*CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN*

# CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Official Periodical of the California Library Association

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April, 1956

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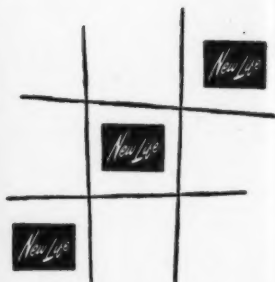


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*Margaret Schevill Link.* Twelve myths reflecting essentials of Navajo religion and culture, from printed sources and oral versions given by medicine men. Includes considerable information on song, sand paintings, and dance, including translations of chants. A commentary in terms of Jungian psychology is supplied by Dr. Joseph L. Henderson of the Stanford University School of Medicine. Color frontispiece reproduces sand painting from Blessing Chant. *Pub. date, May 28, '56. \$6.00*

**FRAY JUNIPERO SERRA: The Great Walker.**

*MacKinley Helm.* "Symphonic biography" of 47 episodes celebrating virtues, achievements of Father Serra, the Spanish Franciscan missionary and founder of the chain of missions in Alta California. In form, the work is a libretto (without music), combining spoken passages with verse intended for singing. The subtitle refers to journeys Serra made afoot to carry Christianity to the California Indians. *Pub. date, April 16, '56. \$4.00*

**STANFORD SHORT STORIES 1956.**

*Edited by Wallace Stegner and Richard Scowcroft.* The annual compilation from the Creative Writing Center, Stanford University, will again present examples of short stories written by students in their course of study at the center. Published and unpublished works are included, together with essays by each contributor describing the genesis of his story and the problems encountered in writing it. *Pub. April, '56. \$3.50.*

**GROUPS AND THE CONSTITUTION.**

*Robert A. Horn* defines the role of voluntary groups in a democratic society, from the point of view of their constitutional rights and legal duties. Suggests principles of the constitutional law of association emerging from the Supreme Court's decision in this field, tracing application of these principles in cases concerning churches, labor unions, political parties, pressure groups, and subversive organizations. Examines creative efforts of the Court in light of contemporary theories. *Pub. date, May 21, '56. \$3.00*

**ESSAYS ON SCIENCE by HERMAN AUGUSTUS SPOEHR.**

*Compiled by Alexander Spoehr and Hortense Spoehr Miller.* Lectures and articles on philosophical problems faced by modern scientists by H. A. Spoehr (1885-1954), who was known for investigations in photosynthesis, forestry, and the metabolism of cacti. Includes a biographical appreciation by the editors, a study of Spoehr's scientific background by James H. C. Smith, and a bibliography of his publications compiled by W. A. Pestell. Foreword by C. Stacy French. *Pub. date, April 27, '56. \$5.00*

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# Quarterly Report to Members

BY THELMA REID

CLA President

AT YOUR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING in Los Angeles, January 6-7, plans were outlined for the association in 1956. State officers, district and section presidents presented their proposed programs; reviewed budget requests; adjusted and approved the year's budget, subject to re-examination at the Mid-Year Board Meeting (see page —); confirmed final dates for district meetings and the annual conference in San Diego (see page —); and approved committee appointments as listed on page — in this issue of the *California Librarian*. You will be hearing more of local and statewide program plans at the various district meetings in April and May. Sections are looking toward extended activities at district meetings and at various area and community group meetings throughout the state, in addition to their usual annual conference programs.

Detailed discussion of the budget involved careful consideration of many needs as the association grows: long-term planning for the expanding load of headquarters operations; problems of publication policy; analysis of the fine balance between essential allotments to committees to encourage accomplishment versus limitation of budget requests to a realistic correlation with anticipated income. We all want a strong, constructive program in the various areas of librarianship interests—the difficulty is in choosing which to support with our limited funds.

Most of the January board meeting was devoted to budget discussions. Other actions included confirmation of the October board action to postpone the proposed Library Buildings Institute. It was voted not to hold a Buildings Institute in 1956, and the committee was instructed to return any donated funds.

The board accepted and approved Edwin Castagna's special report for the committee to consider the proposed Study of Censorship Pressures in California Libraries. The University of California School of Librarianship can provide the

research facilities to undertake the proposed study to be financed by Ford Foundation funds. CLA endorses the project and will assist in any practical way during the study.

Reports of regular committee activities, other than program projects transmitted by the Treasurer in the Finance Committee Budget Analysis, are to be presented at the Mid-Year Board Meeting in San Francisco.

Since the January Board meeting, the work of CLA has been carried forward with vigor and enthusiasm by the officers and committee chairmen. The Public Libraries Section, joined by the Library Development Committee, the Trustees Section, the Section for Work with Boys and Girls is organizing about thirty workshop-discussion groups this Spring on the subject of "Public Library Service Standards for California." These "molecular meetings" are planned to provide opportunity for full discussion of the Standards adopted by the Association in November 1953. Reports and follow-up recommendations from the small area-meetings will be presented at District Meetings and at the State Conference in the Fall.

The Survey Technical Advisory Committee, under Dr. Ed A. Wight, has completed its report to Assemblyman Ernest Geddes and his Subcommittee on Library Problems of the Assembly Committee on Education. The Summary of Recommendations includes:

1. *A comprehensive study of legislation at the state and local levels in order to simplify and clarify the status of public library legal structure.*
2. *A study of the economic ability of the various jurisdictions, including the State, to support various services, including public libraries.*
3. *A study of the use of appropriate staff in public libraries, including a pilot study of effective use of staff in a system of libraries consisting of a group*

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of cooperating smaller libraries, and functional consolidation as a possible method of staffing some services.

4. A study of the minimum number of new book titles to be added annually, and the most effective methods of making a wide range of non-book materials available, in a system of cooperating libraries.
5. Studies of unit costs of technical processes, including a pilot study of centralized technical processes in a group of smaller libraries comprising a system.
6. Funds should be made available from some source to encourage individual libraries and systems to make studies of improvements in methods, procedures, and physical equipment.

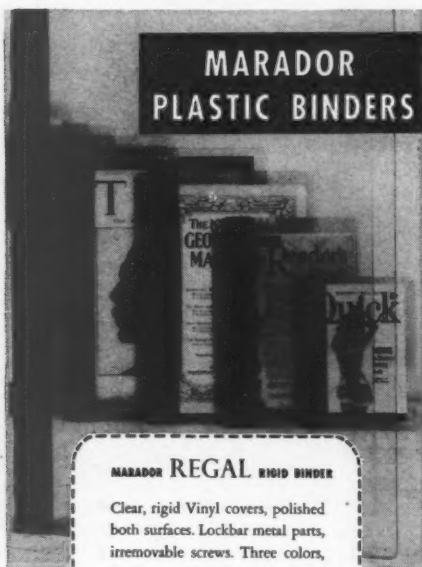
California libraries are indebted to Dr. Wight and his committee for this report. Further CLA action is deferred until we learn what is likely to develop in regard to the proposed survey.

With Congressional action imminent on the Federal Library Service Bill, CLA's Executive Board joined other state and regional library associations and voted by mail at the end of February to contribute \$100 to assist the ALA Washington Office in furthering last minute support for the legislation.

The February 20th Legislative Link outlined California's interest in the bill and listed Senators and Congressmen from this State. If you have not written to your Representative yet, **DO IT NOW!** There may still be time to express your opinion and urge support for the Library Service Bill (H.R. 2840; S.B. 205).

San Diego area librarians are already at work on arrangements for the San Diego State Conference scheduled for October 30-November 3, with headquarters at the U. S. Grant Hotel. W. Roy Holleman, Librarian of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, is chairman of the local committee. Preliminary announcement of program schedules and special events will be published in the July *California Librarian*. Do plan to come to the San Diego Conference this year.

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# CLA BUDGET FOR 1956

## RECEIPTS

Dues, individual & institutional	\$17,501.00
California Librarian advertising	3,700.00
1956 Annual Conference	9,000.00
Adult Educ. Workshop	825.00
Documents Committee publication	500.00
Library Week Committee publications	1,200.00
Public Relations Committee publication	50.00
Publications Committee publications	500.00
Regional Resources Com. publications	600.00
Roster	200.00
Reserve	4,587.00
Unappropriated reserve to savings	2,000.00

Total receipts \$40,663.00

## EXPENDITURES

President	\$ 1,123.00
1st Vice Pres.	114.00
2nd Vice Pres.	62.00
Retiring Pres.	0.00
Treasurer	116.00
California Librarian expenses	6,065.00
Editor, <i>California Lib'n</i> , salary	1,200.00
Office, Executive Secretary	6,025.00
Executive Secretary, salary	5,000.00
Office help, Exec. Secy. Office	3,475.00
Boys and Girls Section	602.00
College University, Research Lib. Sec. Gen'l	222.00
Same, North Section	50.00
Same, South Section	50.00
Public Libraries Section	400.00
Trustees Section	465.00
Annual Conference	6,500.00
Golden Empire District	246.00

Golden Gate District	512.00
Mt. Shasta District	131.00
Redwood District	241.00
Southern District	249.00
Yosemite District	282.00
Reserve for Special Committees, if required	300.00
Adult Education Committee	910.00
Audio-Visual Committee	100.00
Calif. Libn. Advts. Committee	20.00
Calif. Library History Committee	15.00
Constitution Revision Committee	35.00
Documents Committee	590.00
Elections Committee	176.00
Finance Committee	57.00
Hospitals and Institutions Committee	63.00
Intellectual Freedom Committee	200.00
Legislation Committee	735.00
Library Buildings Committee	50.00
Library Development and Standards Com.	200.00
Library Week Committee	1,356.00
Membership Committee	400.00
Nominating Committee	36.00
Personnel Administration Committee	8.00
Professional Education Committee	30.00
Public Relations Committee	230.00
Publications Committee	540.00
Recruitment Committee	658.00
Regional Resources Coordinating Committee	635.00
Survey Technical Advisory Committee	171.00
Trustees Citation Committee	18.00
Total expenditures	\$40,663.00

## CLA CALENDAR

Mt. Shasta District, *Chico*, April 6  
 Yosemite District, *Modesto*, (CHANGED DATE) April 14  
 Southern District, *Santa Barbara*, April 27-28  
 Redwood District, *Eureka*, May 12  
 Golden Empire District, *Sacramento*, May 18

Golden Gate District, *Bermuda Palms* (HIGHWAY 101 NEAR SAN RAFAEL, MARIN COUNTY), May 26  
 Mid-Year Executive Board Meeting, *San Francisco*, May 28-29  
 58th Annual Conference, *San Diego*, "Librarianship and the Good Life,"  
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# Intellectual Freedom And The National Defense

BY THOMAS K. FINLETTER

I AM DELIGHTED and honored to have a part in this meeting dedicated to intellectual freedom.

Our generation has seen the rise of powerful new instruments of communication — the film, the radio network, the television broadcast — by which our voice or one image or one idea can be instantly and simultaneously projected to an audience that may reach to tens of millions. These are necessary instruments. No society as complex as ours can function rightly without the means for the dispatch of information.

But when I think of ten million passive spectators, all watching one man upon a television screen, all listening at the same time to one persuasive voice, I am a little frightened at their power. I like to think at such times of another powerful instrument of communication, to which the thinker-for-himself comes, stubborn and alone, to wring his own meanings and

fill his own needs from the thousands of minds whose products silently await his use.

That instrument is the public library. By its very nature it seeks not to enforce the one idea upon the many, but to open to each individual user the unnumbered wealth of intellectual resources from which he can serve not another's ends, but his own. So long as the library remains fully and truly free, it will be one of the most powerful of all our means of freedom.

It is for that reason that thoughtful Americans everywhere have watched with admiration the clarity and courage with which librarians have defended the freedom of the institutions entrusted to them. You have earned the gratitude of your fellow citizens. You have it to perhaps a greater degree than you know.

Let me come immediately to the subject I want to discuss with you today, namely, the present condition of the Bill of Rights or, in other terms, the question whether certain historic and innate privileges of Americans, such as due process of law, freedom of speech, freedom of association, and freedom to hear and read, are being protected by our government and by our fellow Americans as they should be.

I shall give my answer at the outset and then get on with the discussion. My

*ED. NOTE: The keynote speaker at the San Jose Conference, Thomas K. Finletter, presented a dynamic statement on intellectual freedom. His speech is printed here in full as a permanent record for the reference of those who heard it and to give those who were not in attendance an opportunity to read his vital message. Secretary of the Air Force under Truman, Finletter has become a public figure taking strong stands on many issues, not the least of which is intellectual freedom.*

answer is that the invasion of these basic American rights, although somewhat less extreme than it was about a year ago, is still serious and that American opinion should be aware of this state of affairs and should do something about it.

\* \* \*

The current assault on freedom in America reached a climax a year or so ago, about the time of the McCarthy hearings. There are those who think that the televising of these hearings showed so plainly to the American people what was happening to them that as a result freedom was restored completely to its former high place in this country.

This is only partly so. The damage the obscurantism of the past few years did to our liberties struck deep. It will take time, and vigilance, to repair it.

The present state of affairs is much like that of 1798, the time of the Naturalization and the Alien and Sedition Laws. Then, as now, a great revolutionary nation, France then, Russia now, was disturbing the world.

There are those who think that it was fear of France in those days, and now fear of Russia, that causes these peculiar lapses in our respect for freedom and the Bill of Rights.

I doubt this. I doubt that Americans are afraid of Russia and China today, or that they were in a panic about France in 1798.

I think it is more the failure of the leaders of the community to stand up and defend the principles they believe in, which causes the trouble. This failure in leadership opens the way for bad men to pose as the only true patriots and to call, in the name of patriotism, for the destruction of our liberties and, incidentally, for political power for themselves.

So, great as the military danger is today, I do not think that we have acted as we have because of fear. It is more revulsion at the brutality of the Russian and Chinese regimes, which on several occasions has been applied to Americans, some very justifiable worry about the espionage and subversive operations of the Russians, and the interferences by the Soviet dominated

Communist Party of the United States into our domestic matters, which laid the groundwork for the current phase of denigration of liberty in the United States. Again, as in 1798, there has been a failure of leadership. How many voices have we heard in defense of our traditional liberties? Some, recently, to be sure; but not so many, either in the community or in the government, when the going was rough.

\* \* \*

What were these men, who led the attack on freedom in this country, and the much larger number who accepted their preachings, what were they trying to do? What can be said for them? Did they help in any way to protect us against the Communist menace?

Now it is true that the Communist partnership, Russia and China, does want to extend the rule of Communism to the whole world and therefore wants the destruction of all non-Communist governments and the subjugation of all non-Communist peoples.

The compliment, as I understand it, is in part returned. Neither we nor any of our friends and allies want to subjugate anybody; but we have made no secret of our hope that internal pressures will substitute some peaceful and non-Communist regimes for the present governments of Russia and China.

So, while at the moment both sides are talking of coexistence, that is of not having a hydrogen war, the situation is extremely dangerous. We in this country certainly do have to defend ourselves against Russian maneuvers in the cold war, because those maneuvers may decide the issue of the hot war if it comes, as it always has come before in comparable situations in world history.

But does it follow that it is necessary, or even helpful, for us to give up our civil liberties in order to fight the cold war?

The main point I want to make to you today is that, in my opinion, the recent attack on individual freedom in the United States serves no purpose in defending the country against Russo-Chinese Communism. I believe, on the contrary, that it does serious damage to our de-



fenses. I believe that it helps the Communists.

For some time I have been arguing publicly that the Air Force of the United States should be increased and that we should add to our national budget substantially in order to increase our Air strength for defense against the Russians. Putting my views on individual freedom in equivalent terms I believe that the recent and current attacks on the principles of the Bill of Rights in this country have done as much damage to our defenses as if we had destroyed many wings of our B-47 and B-52 aircraft, the big bombers of our air-atomic fleet.

\* \* \*

What is it that we hope to accomplish in terms of helping the national security with all these attacks on freedom?

How are our defenses helped by the abuses in the various security programs of the federal government?

How are we made stronger by the current variation of vigilante law which punishes men not just for opinions but for past opinions at that?

How does it help our military power to insult the ancient tradition of Anglo-Saxon Liberty that men are to be punished for acts and not for thoughts and to violate the great historic safeguards of due process of law and the prohibition against *ex post facto* criminal punishment?

How is our military security helped by the terrible charges of partisan politicians that their opponents are not loyal Americans?

\* \* \*

Do these things, for example, help to protect our military secrets?

I do not see how. I have been in the business of protecting military secrets and it seems to me that the executive departments of government, particularly the FBI, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Army, Navy and Air Force, are quite capable of protecting our military secrets by the ordinary methods of counter-espionage and criminal prosecution and without destroying the Bill of Rights in the process.

Does anyone doubt the loyalty and the

capacity of these agencies of government? Have they ever claimed that the principles of the Bill of Rights have to be suspended or destroyed in order to enable them to do their work properly?

If they do come to think this let them say so publicly and ask for the necessary Constitutional amendments.

\* \* \*

What, though, of the infiltration of Communists into positions of influence in the federal government? Even if they are not there as spies to ferret out our secrets cannot Communist sympathizers influence United States foreign and military policy the way they want it to go? Are not the terrible things which the current federal security program is doing to government employees necessary in order to prevent the Russians and the Chinese from getting control over United States high policy?

What about Alger Hiss who sat on the platform in San Francisco at the founding of the United Nations? What about Rosenberg, and McLean, Burgess, Pontecorvo, Nunn May, and Klaus Fuchs?

Two of these men are Americans, and they served in the Executive branch of the government. Must not, then, our Executive branch be protected against this kind of infiltration, even at the cost of sacrificing the rights of those few million Americans who happen to work in the Federal Administration. These employees have no right to a job in the federal government, they are being constantly told. Therefore, does it not follow that by going into the federal government they have waived the privileges they thought they had under the Bill of Rights and under the more than century-and-a-half of the traditions of our country?

Of course they haven't. Government employees are entitled to the protection of the principles of the Bill of Rights like everyone else. They are not second-class citizens.

Let us do away with this slogan that they have no right to be in the federal government. The American citizen in the aggregate does have the right and indeed the duty to be in his government. We have had enough of this catch phrase whose

real purpose is to justify the taking from Americans of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Reasonable checks on federal employees, before they get their jobs and while they are in them, if carried out with meticulous respect for the classic rights of Americans, are proper. But let us understand one very important point about this checking of employees. This is that it is a very dangerous business and, in the hands of untrained officials, can do enormous damage to American liberties.

Look at what happens. An employee is charged with being a security risk, a term which is undefined by law and, in the wrong hands, can mean pretty much what the accusing agency wants it to mean. Another federal employee, or several of them, try the accused as if for a crime. The charges often are fantastic and shocking, such as having a relative who has been a radical, or even (in one case I personally had to do with) of having a father who was supported by Communists when he ran for public office . . . The penalties are severe; they may amount to loss of a career, humiliation, great expense (if the accused is to defend himself) and disgrace before his fellow men . . . The procedure is that invented by the accusers; rarely if ever does the accused have the protections he would have in a court of law.

This is a terrible power to give to untrained men who are not professional judges trained in all the traditions of Anglo-American justice. If this power is to be exercised without shame to our country the men at the top in government will have to watch it with the greatest attention and with the greatest determination to see to it that it is handled as a court would handle it.

Unfortunately this is not the way it has been done.

This is a blot on American justice which it will take long to repair.

Nor is this federal security system much good at catching Communists. Heaven help us if that is the way we are to protect our really important secrets, like those of the Atomic Energy Commission

and the classified operations of industry and the Armed Services.

It would be very interesting indeed to have some objective group make a study of what good this preventive federal security business has done.

I doubt if it has been much. I can assure you that Russian espionage is not going to be much troubled by such peculiar goings on as the firing and rehiring of Mr. Ladejinsky, or by the denial of a Merchant Marine commission to seaman Landy (followed by an apology from the government) because his mother once did something some minor federal officials did not approve of, or by the illegal denial of due process of law to great numbers of other federal employees without any apology at all.

The finding of any objective body would be, I believe, that the various security programs of the federal government are far down at the bottom of the list as a counter-espionage device.

Moreover, balancing what little good these programs may have done against the damage they do, the scales tip heavily to show that as now administered these programs actually harm our military defenses.

By damaging and often destroying the morale of our public servants, particularly in the State Department and the Foreign Service, by keeping good men out of government, and by tarnishing our own good self and our own good name, the federal security programs have seriously hurt our ability to fight Communism domestically and abroad.

Well then, if I am right in saying that the Army, Navy and Air Force are the proper instruments to protect the nation against military attack and that they, plus certain other departments and agencies of the federal government, are the ones to protect the country against espionage and infiltration of the federal government by foreign powers, what about the need to protect the mind of our country against Communist infiltration?

The softening up process is an important part of the Communist technique, just as it was for the Nazis. Do we not



have to alert our fellow citizens to the Communist danger lest they be ensnared by the Communist idea? Do we not therefore have to condemn and persecute those of our citizens who in the past have had any connections with Communist ideas, even unwittingly? Is it not in the broad sense a crime to have been a Communist, even if one has recanted (unless perhaps one turns informer and goes into the business, for profit, of being a professional anti-Communist). Should not crime be punished? And of course, should not books be checked on carefully and banned lest they do damage to the minds of our fellow Americans?

I put this case unfavorably, I admit. And yet, I do not know any other way to put it. It seems to me unbelievable that we can seriously think that the ideas and creeds on which this country has always stood are so fragile and so lightly held that they cannot stand up against the authoritarian concept of Communism. I find it impossible to rate the principles we believe in so low as to agree that we dare not hear or read the views, or the propaganda, of our opponents and our enemies.

I see no reason to get into a panic about the influence of the Communist idea of our fellow citizens. I do not think that any substantial inroads into the American mind have been made by Communism. The closest thing to it is the intolerance of those who would destroy our liberties because of their own timorous lack of faith in their countrymen, or because of their own Communist-like actions in seeking to destroy the freedom of their fellows for their own self-aggrandizement.

Fortunately the success these men had a short time ago (and I agree it was substantial) is being beaten back, and soon they and their authoritarian ideas and ways will be fully routed and be restored to the obscurity in which they belong.

There are though, some tough problems which come out of the views of that small minority of Americans who believe that intellectual freedom has to be destroyed, or at least seriously invaded, if we are to protect ourselves properly against the Communists in the cold war.

\* \* \*

One of these problems comes from the

fact that, judging by what they say and do, a considerable body of American opinion believes that it is an offense against society, and therefore in effect a crime, to be a Communist or, indeed, to have been one in the past, unless, as I say, the accused has, as it were, turned state's evidence and has worked with the government in catching or testifying against other Communists.

The problem is this. There is no law on the federal books which makes it a crime just to be a Communist; the accused has to do something more, such as working for the overthrow of the United States Government, before it adds up to a federal crime. However, many Americans apparently do not agree with this. They think that to be a member of the Communist Party or to help, knowingly, or even (so it seems) unwittingly, the Communist cause, are acts which are so improper and dangerous that they should be punished by the state or, if the state will not act, by vigilant private individuals and groups.

While this attitude opinion is far from universal it is wide enough to create that bad state of affairs, a belief by a large segment of the community that something ought to be a crime which by law is not a crime. When you get a situation like that you breed vigilantism.

Well, this is what we now have, and it has got to stop. If there were no other way of stopping it the remedy would be to declare the act of joining or continuing membership in the Communist Party to be a crime, thus assuring anyone accused of being a Communist that he would be tried by a court with all the protection of due process of law and the Constitutional provision against *ex post facto* laws. The hope would be that there being a proper law to give effect to this sentiment of society against Communism public opinion would stop all irregular punishments for the same offense.

The best opinion seems to be against such a step. It would be close to the borderline of punishing men for mere opinions to declare continuing membership in the Communist Party a crime without re-

quiring proof that the accused has committed acts directed to the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

But the fact remains that the vigilantism has got to come to an end. We cannot go on having Americans punished by destruction of their careers and other heavy punishments through extra-legal action for doing something which the community is not prepared to designate a crime.

\* \* \*

There is another problem which comes from this minority attitude that intellectual freedom is not consistent with a proper defense of the country in the cold war. This is the increase in censorship, particularly in books.

Let me make a plea for the greatest practicable use of the criminal law method—that is for punishment after the fact as opposed to the prophylactic, preventive method of censorship—to protect ourselves against the evils to which censorship is directed.

I realize that there are some situations, outside the book field, where after-the-fact punishment is not enough to achieve the social purpose we want. It is right, for example, to insist on periodic checkings of elevators to see that an accident does not occur, rather than relying on a criminal prosecution against the owner after the fact when there is an accident.

But I would make a distinction here between physical safety and the protection of the mind. When you are dealing with an elevator you know with almost no margin of error what is dangerous and what is not. Who can be that wise about matters of the mind? Is there any person or persons so endowed with wisdom that they can judge such matters for the whole community?

The preventive method seems to me to be ill-suited to the protection of the mind. I am not clear as to how far, if at all, an exception has to be made, and the preventive method tolerated, in the various fields of printed matter, the theatre, the movies, radio and television. I do say though that the burden of proof is against the preventive method throughout. And, in the case of books, I have as yet heard

no evidence which is persuasive that preventive measures by the state are necessary at all.

Why cannot the time-honored business of detection and punishment of crime do all that is necessary to protect us against both obscenity and subversion in books?

On obscenity are there not enough watchful individuals and groups ready to see to it that the laws against obscenity are enforced? Is it not better to have the courts decide these matters with all their machinery and tradition for fairness, orderly procedures and protection of individual rights? And very importantly, will not the enforcement of the obscenity laws by courts avoid the situation against which the City Bar Association of New York City spoke recently when it called for "legislation penalizing private action which interferes—with the distribution of reading material"?

Any private group, as I see it, has the right to prescribe what those who voluntarily join it may or may not read. But no private person or group should have the right to prescribe what others shall read. Only the duly constituted legislatures of the land have that right, and even they are subject to the limitations of the federal and state constitutions and, it may be argued, to those fundamental limitations on the rights of the majority which are inherent in a free state.

When it comes to the role of censorship, or indeed, the need for a criminal law to protect the American people against Communist books and pamphlets I find myself wholly confused. Are Americans so glib that the Government must intervene to stop them from reading the Foundations of Leninism? The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung? Mein Kampf? Why should we be afraid of knowing what our enemies are thinking? Do we really think we should adopt the methods of the police state to that extent? Since when is it an American creed that ignorance is a source of strength?

And what about the damage this censorship of foreign ideas, and of foreign persons, does?

How, for example, does the United States

Post Office censorship of foreign publications, which I understand is probably the largest censorship operation of the free world, with only one or two exceptions, help our current foreign policy which is seeking to increase the interchange of ideas through the Iron Curtain? This work of the Post Office must embarrass our foreign policy much as the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, with its finger printing and other onerous requirements directed against even temporary visitors, puts the United States Government in a peculiar position as it presses in the current negotiations with the Russians for relaxation in the restrictions against the free movement of persons through the Russian Curtain.

This brings me back to my central point. This is that all this obscurantism actually damages our national defenses. Liberty, of course, is worth having and working for and defending for its own sake, and does not need to be justified by a recital of its collateral advantages. So it adds nothing to the defense of freedom for me to say that liberty and devotion to American principles of individual rights are indispensable assets of our political and military defenses. Still, let me make the point.

Cromwell's Ironsides had faith in themselves and their cause and for this reason they were invincible. If the Free World is to protect itself against the Communists to keep freedom alive it will be because the United States will not have lost its faith in itself but on the contrary will have risen to new greatness in the exercise of its traditional liberties. I doubt whether the battle against Communism will be won if the United States falters and loses confidence in the creeds in which it has always heretofore believed.

We often talk of our country as the leader of the Free World in the battle for freedom. This is not an accurate statement; we have only the opportunity to be that leader. And we will not lead abroad unless we lead at home. A leader has to act like a leader. This is a battle between freedom and slavery. Only a nation which is free, superbly free, can lead our side of it.

Already the obscurantists have done our cause great harm with their un-American attack on ancient rights in the security program, in the use of the Communist weapon to impugn the loyalty of our fellow-Americans, in the attacks on intellectual liberty. We made a world spectacle of ourselves in our shameful attack on our own freedoms. We made the world ask: Who are these people who are supposed to be our bulwark in the fight for liberty? It is fine to be anti-Communist but do you have to copy our enemies in order to do it? What has happened to the great tradition of America?

Well, we are on the way back. We have undone a considerable part of the damage. But in this business of freedom there is no acceptable minimum of evil. As long as intolerance is found anywhere in our country, in any degree, however small, we must be vigilant and in fighting mood.

Certainly the librarians of the country are vigilant and are fighting. If all the rest of us will have the same devotion to our ancient rights the country will be safe.

### "TRAGEDY OF ANDERSONVILLE"

The California State Library has a large supply of N. P. Chipman's *The Tragedy of Andersonville: Trial of Captain Henry Wirz, the Prison Keeper*, 2d ed., rev. and enl. (Sacramento, The author, 1911). The books are brand new, still in dust jackets, and are available to California libraries. With Andersonville Prison a popular subject at the moment this 511 page account by General Chipman, judge advocate of the military court, should contribute considerable information on the subject. A previous announcement in "From the State Librarian's Desk" indicated that the California State Library had only 25 copies to distribute to libraries but a larger supply is now available.

A child was admiring the double hibiscus in a bowl on the library desk. "These are hibiscus," the librarian said. "Oh," said the child, "we have some like that but ours are lowbiscus."

—Pasadena "Grapevine."

# GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BY DORIS E. TULL

I HAVE BEEN a California county branch librarian for many years. They've been rich years, rewarding years, spent in helping people to help themselves via the world of books. I've come to think of my Branch as a kind of friendly country store. Its shelves are stocked with some of almost everything human beings require to keep their lives happier, healthier and more fully rounded. And I'm the clerk in that store—a "jack of all trades"—selecting, to fit their needs, from the library's merchandise of hopes and dreams—and plain down-to-earth practical facts, too, when warranted.

Yes, "jack of all trades" is an apt phrase for it, as all branch librarians know, because each task in the Branch must be done by one person, working alone. From the purely physical effort of doing the janitor work and packing or unpacking book shipments to meeting the public and registering borrowers, I am on my own. And incidentally, the way I meet the public regulates to no small extent the number of borrowers registered and the books charged out.

That's public relations, and it has to be good. Its most important factor is a genuine interest in people and their problems. A branch library is a community affair, and whether the residents of the community are acquaintances, my personal friends, or newcomers in the area, all are individuals, with problems of their own. Once they affiliate with the library as registered borrowers, they hopefully hand over a great many of their troubles to me for solution.

*ED. NOTE: Mrs. Tull's article is one of the most refreshing things I have read in a long while. Too often we are so wrapped up in the business of being a librarian and operating a library that we fail to see the real romance and excitement enacted before our very eyes. I cannot help feeling that recruitment for librarianship would be a cinch if every candidate could spend a day or two with Mrs. Tull, for she makes books and libraries basic to everyday living.*

Sometimes such problems concern nothing more serious than choosing good romances or mysteries for light reading, but much of the time they would seem to have no connection with any type of reading material at all. Directly or indirectly, however, it's surprising how many times the answers can be supplied by the library. I've been called upon to help in some curious situations. Some have been matter-of-fact, some comic and some tragic, but they all involve human emotions in one form or another—the most fascinating subject on earth.

And I love it! I remember with what satisfaction I heard a young husband boast proudly of the fruit and vegetables his bride had canned via directions from the book on home preservation of foods I had recommended. And the lovely bouquet I displayed in a place of honor, grown by explicit instructions from the "Garden Dictionary." I remember prizes taken by two girls at the County Fair for embroidery—learned stitch by stitch from material supplied by the Branch. I remember, too the number of girls I've helped over that hump known as "coming into womanhood," when mothers unable to talk with their daughters asked me to share in the responsibility by seeing that they got the needed information from a reliable source.

Simple things; homely things. But hundreds of incidents are recalled as evidence of service rendered over the years—and all of them tributes to the free county library system, which renders such help possible.

There are other memories that stand out like red-letter days on the calendar. Several years ago, an elderly woman with tired, work-graven face came into the library. After wandering around, touching books in an almost reverent fashion, she signed a registration card.

"I wanted to see Washington Irving's 'Sketch Book,' but I see you don't have it," she said.

"I'm sure I can get it for you," I said.

"Would you like me to request it from Headquarters?"

"You don't know how grateful I'd be," she said.

When the book came, she didn't take it home with her. She just sat quietly in a chair and held it, sometimes turning the pages; oftener clasping it to her, with closed eyes. At least twice a week after that, she picked up the same book and sat for an hour, quiet and relaxed. I always thought I could detect a rested look on her face when she arose, as if she had somehow built up an inner reserve of strength. It was months later before she finally volunteered the only explanation she was ever to give.

"A library is a place of pure beauty for the soul," she said. "My mother used to read to me from 'The Sketch Book' when I was a little child." This woman, as I was to learn from more talkative patrons, was the beaten and much-abused wife of a drunken Italian, who himself could neither read nor write.

Once a young man in great agitation asked for "The Book of Mormon" for his mother, who was dying of cancer. "We had a fire, and hers was destroyed," he explained. "When I heard about the library, I thought I could get one here."

I told him we could get the book without delay, and marking the request "rush" I mailed it at the Post Office after closing hours, although since I don't drive, it meant a long walk before dinner. The family had no telephone, so when the package arrived, three days later I set out in my free time to find the address in an unfamiliar neighborhood. Twelve blocks and two blisters later, I delivered it in person into the old lady's hands. One look at the joy her quivering face revealed was reward enough.

I have two elderly borrowers who use the Branch as a means of settling all their differences, which were formerly hot, and are still apt to concern anything from politics to religion. All the reference material comes into solid use here, the oldsters by this time having consulted even the weighty text of both volumes of "The Rise of American Civilization." Through my wary efforts, the feud that once existed

between them has lost its venom and become more in the nature of friendly discussion. Thus, so far, at least—the Branch has promoted human relations by substituting facts for hearsay and personal opinion.

One summer, two little boys were constantly in the library. Johnny, a nine-year-old, walked with a limp caused by tuberculosis of the spine, but he was the defender and self-appointed protector of Jerry, a year younger. Jerry with flashing blue eyes and blazing red hair, identified himself to me as "the baddest boy in town."

"Aw, he ain't neither," Johnny said. "They just think he is."

"I am, too," Jerry insisted. "I don't do nothin' right, and I get lickin's. My folks say I'm the baddest boy in town, and so does the teacher."

I couldn't see any evidence of it. He busied himself around the library, replacing books on shelves, tidying up for me, and making himself generally useful. He wasn't allowed, he said, to borrow books, so I tried to make up for it by showing him the most interesting ones I could find, and he read them there, wide-eyed and lost in another world. Always polite and respectful, and so eager to learn, all I could see was a child of above average intelligence who desperately needed understanding and wise guidance. Once when I touched his arm he winced, and rolling up his sleeve, I found a great purple bruise. "Aw, that's nothing," he said. "I've got those all over me. I told you I'm bad."

Johnny, the frail boy, developed a great desire to be a real librarian some day. He asked every detail concerning my duties, and not a move escaped his eyes. He learned how to charge and discharge books, all about the Dewey-decimal system, and could shelve the non-fiction like a veteran. He grew to know the special interests of many patrons, and the big goal of his life was to sit behind the librarian's desk and do the work all by himself. That time was to come sooner than either of us anticipated.

One Friday afternoon several people were already waiting at the door when I arrived. I had just put the key in the lock when Johnny, running as fast as his



crippled spine would permit, all red-faced and out of breath clutched my arm.

"Jerry's in his garage, locked in!" he panted. "His folks are gone, and he's hanging upside down, by a rope! Please, Mrs. Tull, go *do* something, quick!"

I came to a fast decision, and opening the door, I let Johnny in first. "Change the date stamp for two weeks from today," I said. "You know what to do—and you'll have to take charge." Leaving him there, I flew down the street and into the auto court where Jerry lived.

He was indeed hanging upside down, tied by his feet with a rope to a rafter in the garage, as I could see by peering through a crack. Moreover, he appeared unconscious. With my heart in my mouth, I managed to reach the Justice Court and reported to the constable.

As a result of that day's proof of inhuman treatment, Jerry was taken from his parents and placed in Boys' Ranch, which is a few miles out of town and run under supervision of the Juvenile Court. There he was to have his first real chance to build a life in an atmosphere of sympathetic understanding.

And little Johnny had his heart's desire fulfilled. I was so glad he did. Just a month later, Johnny never came out from under the anaesthetic after an operation on his diseased spine.

There is always the regular routine work to be done in the Branch, and often even this involves some extra effort on my part. This I like to make, for it affords the chance to offer additional service as well as making more friends for the library. Once I requested an historical book for a man who needed information it contained in order to claim an inheritance. It is a rare book, now out of print, so I was asked that it be read in the library only, to avoid possible damage or loss. The man, a truckdriver, has a daily county-wide route, with no time to stop and read during library hours. It was easy for me to type the lengthy but necessary data, and it was ready when he dropped in, to be taken home and read at his leisure. As a result, his family and all their relatives are now regular borrowers, and that's appreciation I appreciate!

Occasionally, the Branch is able to be of service in quite unexpected ways. Not long ago, two cars full of law officers turned into the court next door. They had received a tip from some source that a Mexican in the court was selling marijuana. A search of his premises revealed nothing incriminating, but further exploration in his back yard near the river bank uncovered an apple box half-filled with soil, in which grew a number of innocent-appearing plants.

One of the deputies carried the box into the library. "None of us has ever seen the stuff growing," he said. "But we think this is marijuana. Do you know what it's like?"

I didn't, but I had a juvenile book, "Facts First On Narcotics," illustrated with pictures of the various plants from which narcotics are obtained. In this manner, the plants were positively identified and the Mexican taken into custody.

Very often, too, I get a chuckle when people mistake the Branch for something else. One afternoon a distinguished-looking gentleman walked in, selected several books on American history, tucked them under his arm and faced me with an engaging smile.

"I am a professor in the University of Mexico," he said. "I shall take these—they are most difficult to obtain in Mexico, and will be of inestimable value in my work. I was so very fortunate to see your sign as I drove by. May I thank you for the gift?"

Although it pained me to disappoint him, because of his enchanting manner, I was forced to inform him that he was in a branch of a county free library, but the "free" part meant only that county residents might borrow reading material without charge. I hope my diplomacy was such that relations with Mexico remain unimpaired.

And in this connection, once I was mistaken—never more so in my life. A dapper Filipino entered one night, grinning proudly.

"I want sign for boot," he announced. (General Merchandise . . . page 120)

# LIBRARY SALESMANSHIP

BY PERCIVAL ALLEN GRAY, JR.

THERE IS AN impression prevalent today that it is useless for a grown man or woman to read a book. After all, that is something one did in school and school is now out. Our modern schools are doing a fine job of educating our youth. Curricula today are broader and as a whole more practical than was the case a generation ago. However, recently I was shocked to read in the Saturday Review a paragraph in the column "Trade Winds" about an informal survey made on college graduates testing their acquaintance with some of the classics of art, literature and culture:

"Fewer books are read in America than in any major English-speaking democracy in the world.

"In England, where the typical citizen has much less formal schooling than his opposite American number, about three times as many people are to be found reading books at any given time. The figures are: United States 17 percent, England 55 percent.

"Just to tie it down (and Dr. Gallup is not speaking as an Anglophile), the man in the street in England, who rarely has gone to school beyond his fifteenth year, actually reads more books than those who have attended college in this country . . ."

If this situation is at all representative of the United States as a whole, then indeed the public library has a real job in adult education cut out for itself.

One reads much these days in the current journals about the lopsidedness of the education and development of the modern scientist. So much of his time during the school year has been pre-empted by the technical training and the necessity to become economically productive at a reasonably early age that acquaintanceship with the classics and with

aesthetic and artistic subjects has been neglected.

The public library should meet the needs of the people for decent, good quality recreational reading, for music and art education and appreciation, for technical, scientific and business information. These services will be rendered to the community by specialization within the library organization. These specialized services need not be confined to intramural arrangements, but can and should be carried to any outside agency in need of professional library help, such as schools, playgrounds, study clubs, etc.

It is not enough in this modern age for public librarians to be cultured custodians of a mausoleum of books. There is too much competition for the public attention by magazines, comic books, motion pictures, radio broadcasts, and television shows, for public librarians to take a passive attitude toward their work. Your job is not merely to dispense books but also to counsel and stimulate reading interest; to direct people to these sources of wisdom and inspiration which we know as good books.

We can now briefly mention some of a public library's outstanding characteristics and possibly point the direction in which some of these may be tending.

First, it has been traditionally conceded that libraries are repositories of books or of the printed word in its broadest sense. These have included the vehicles of culture and the tools of education. Our modern colleges require courses in art and music appreciation in order to develop the "whole man." The modern trend as I see it is to emphasize this particular aspect of library service. To this end we have art and music collections, records, films and exhibits. Life and experience can be found in films as well as on the printed page. Perhaps in our films and microfilms we are approaching in a way the scrolls of the librarians of twenty-five centuries ago.

(Library Salesmanship . . . page 122)

ED. NOTE: Dr. Percival Allen Gray, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Barbara Free Public Library is the newly elected President of CLA's Trustee Section. It is heartening to have him speak out in sympathetic understanding of the public library's position today and his firm belief in the vitality of its future.

## What's Going On Here?

BY N. BARBARA COOK

The new friends of the **BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY** have as their President for this year Josiah Bartlett, whom many librarians will know from his broadcasts of the Family Reads program sponsored by Library Executives of Central California.

**COLTON PUBLIC LIBRARY** has received a grant of \$100 from the Harry Futterman Fund, Inc., of New York City, designated for purchase of musical recordings which will be added to the public lending collection.

**FRESNO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY** announces new members and changes within the staff. Mrs. Beryl Griffith is new library assistant at **FIREBAUGH BRANCH**. Mable Walling, formerly assistant Adult Services Librarian in Extension, has been appointed as Public Service Librarian in charge of Public Relations. Inez Pettijohn resigned as Children's Librarian. Joan Dillon, who has been Library Assistant at the **SIERRA VISTA BRANCH**, replaces Mrs. Pettijohn in the Children's Room. In turn, Dorothy Sackett replaces Joan Dillon at **SIERRA VISTA**.

Librarian Edith Taylor sends word that **FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY** was presented a copy of the film "Martin Luther" as a permanent loan by the Fullerton Ministerial Union.

Librarian Jack Ramsey informs us that although construction and furnishings are not complete at the **BRAND LIBRARY**, new art and music branch of the **GLENDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY**, the doors are now open. The construction actually is a \$131,000 remodeling job on the L. C. Brand Mansion which was willed to the city some years ago for library purposes along with a 1,000-acre park upon which ground it is located.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County has appropriated \$8,000 to the City of Hanford to be used by the **HANFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY** for library service during the current fiscal year to borrowers living outside incorporated Hanford.

The **HARRISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY** of Carmel has recently received a gift of material on local Carmel history dating back to the first years of this century. The collection was a hobby of Mrs. Clara Nixon and was presented to the City of Carmel after her recent death. The City Council turned the material over to the library where it is now in the process of being cataloged. It consists primarily of photographs and newspaper clippings, most of which are irreplaceable. Librarian Ruth Galvin Thornburg reports that after cataloging it will be housed in a steel file and will circulate only with special permission, but will be available at any time for use in the library.

William G. Webster has been appointed Librarian of the **HAYWARD PUBLIC LIBRARY**. He is a graduate of Amherst College and Syracuse University School of Library Science. Mr. Webster was a member of the Enoch Pratt Free Library staff, Baltimore, and the "Head of Processing" for the U. S. Army Information Centers in the Ryuku Islands before coming to Hayward as Reference Librarian in 1954.

Construction has begun on the \$894,800 **KERN COUNTY LIBRARY** building, the first unit in the new County civic center. "Book Cooks" is the title of a new cook book recently published by the Kern County Library Staff Association. Included are tasty recipes submitted by present and former staff members. A popular skit on library ethics entitled "The Case of the Lightheaded Librarian" is available for distribution. Information is available from Public Relations Chairman, Virginia Bussey.

Donald Nolte, recently returned from an overseas tour of duty with the Air Force Library Service in Japan, was appointed Assistant Librarian at **LIVERMORE FREE LIBRARY** in January.

Land on which the new **LOS ALTOS BRANCH** of the **LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY**



will be constructed has been donated to the City of Long Beach by Lloyd S. Whaley, builder and developer of the Los Altos community. Valued at approximately \$75,000, the property is a large corner area at Britton Drive and Marwick Avenue. The structure will have more than 6000 square feet and will cost about \$100,000. One of its many features will be an auditorium area where local civic groups may hold meetings.

A new service is available to patrons and librarians of the LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY system. 113 branches and the central library are now in possession of the first set of the adult book catalogue. The idea for the catalogue originated with Mrs. Catherine Mac Quarrie, Catalogue Chief of the COUNTY LIBRARY, and developed through co-operation with County Librarian John D. Henderson. Instead of 600 trays of cards, there will be, when completed, 25 volumes for adult books and three for children. Now each librarian may know what is available to patrons at the central library when referring to the catalogue. With the same facility patrons may discover what books they may borrow from the County system.

Construction is also under way on the \$255,000 WEST LOS ANGELES REGIONAL BRANCH LIBRARY of the LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, located at 11354 Santa Monica Boulevard in the West Los Angeles Civic Center, announces City Librarian Harold L. Hamill. The branch will be headquarters for library service to branch libraries serving an estimated 200,000 population in an 850-square-mile area including West Los Angeles, Brentwood, Pacific Palisades, Venice, Westchester, Mar Vista and Palms.

Miss Lois Koolwyk, Librarian, MONTE-REY COUNTY LIBRARY, Salinas informs us that Ward Blanchard, the new Supervisor of Technical Processes, is arriving about March 15 to carry on with the centralized cataloging program. He is coming from the University of Michigan Library, East Lansing.

The NEWPORT BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY has opened a new book station at the Horace Ensign School library. This branch will serve the Newport Heights area high-school students and adults.

Mrs. Gladys Westaby, Librarian at the ORLAND FREE LIBRARY in Glenn County the past 14 years, has retired. Mrs. Margaret Kwate was appointed to take her place.

Miss Doris Hoit, Pasadena's Chief Librarian, will close 20 years of civic service when she retires May 1. On that date Miss Marjorie Donaldson, who has been serving as Assistant Librarian since 1951, will become Pasadena City Librarian. She is well-known in library circles, having been active as President of CLA's Southern section in 1955.

Library Director Howard Samuelson informs us that the SALINAS PUBLIC LIBRARY has completed preliminary plans for a proposed \$220,000 library building. The one-story structure, to be built in the next two years, will have approximately 17,000 square feet.

On February 12 the staff and board members of the SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC LIBRARY honored Miss Mary Belle Kellogg upon her retirement with a dinner and silver tea set. She served the library 28 years, 12 of these as Head Librarian. Present Librarian Howard M. Rowe recently was elected President of Public Library Executive Association of Southern California.

Joseph J. Allen, for nine years Secretary of the San Francisco Public Library Commission, is now Executive Secretary to Mayor George Christopher. Mr. Frank A. Clarvoe, Jr., has been appointed Secretary to succeed Mr. Allen. Miss Helen Mootz, Senior Librarian at INGLESIDE BRANCH, has been appointed to the recently created position of Senior Librarian in the City Attorney's Office, San Francisco.

The new SAN GABRIEL BRANCH of the LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY is located at 117 South Del Mar Avenue in the center of the city's shopping area. It has a capacity for 12,600 adult and 2,900 juvenile books. The old library building is being converted into a recreation facility.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY has moved its MORRO BAY BRANCH into quarters built especially for the library, designed by Librarian Walter A. Shara-fanowich with assistance from the Public Works Department.

Mrs. Louise P. Blinkhern, former librarian at SAN MARINO PUBLIC LIBRARY has been named head of the library at California State Polytechnic College's Kellogg-Voorhis campus in San Dimas. Mrs. Jackson W. Chance resigned her position on the Board of Trustees of the SAN MARINO PUBLIC LIBRARY when she moved to Menlo Park. Mrs. Roy Maginnis has been appointed to the Board to replace Mrs. Chance.

Miss Jayne A. Elder is helping to complete a Union Shelf List of Reference Materials, which has been a co-operative venture between the libraries in San Mateo County and Palo Alto.

Several personnel changes have taken place recently at SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Mrs. Le Roy Quick has been elected chairman of the Library Commission. Mrs. Anne Sutherland (U.S.C., 1955) has joined the staff as Assistant Cataloger. Marge Chaloupka (Immaculate Heart, 1956) has left to take charge of the library at the new Smedley Junior High School.

Librarian John E. Smith of SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY appeared recently on a television program at which time Dr. Percy A. Gray, Jr., President of the Board of Trustees, accepted an award of merit, presented by the County National Bank and Trust Company for the Library's contribution to the City. The Library was chosen first for this honor, which will be conferred upon a series of agencies and organizations in the community.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the SANTA MONICA PUBLIC LIBRARY's new FAIRVIEW BRANCH building were held on December 27. The new building will be a 5,000-square-foot structure with space for 25,000 books and for programs and children's activities.

The ANDERSON BRANCH of the SHASTA COUNTY LIBRARY was recipient of a gift of \$358 from the community for the purchase of furnishings for new quarters in the Veteran's Memorial Hall. Mrs. Donna Judish, in charge of the branch, reports that draperies, a record player, and a children's table and chairs have been purchased from the funds.

A series of art forums, involving panel discussions on works of well-known contemporary painters, was begun in February under the auspices of the Friends of the SIERRA MADRE PUBLIC LIBRARY. The first event in the new series was held February 7 in the Community Room at the Library. Artist Leonard Edmondson, a painter and etcher of national stature, and director of the Los Angeles County Art Institute's design department, was the first guest.

Ernestine Smutny, formerly of the Catalog Department at the University of New Mexico, is now on the staff of the STOCKTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The UKIAH PUBLIC LIBRARY recently acquired an oil painting by Grace Hudson, internationally famous portrayer of Pomo Indians, and a long-time resident of Ukiah. The painting, "La-Mu: Dawn of Song," is based on an old Indian legend. Mrs. Hudson painted exclusively from Indian models.

### "GREAT BOOKS"

HARRISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY in Carmel, YORBA LINDA DISTRICT LIBRARY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LIBRARY and PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY have each sent word that they were among the fortunate 1600 libraries in the nation to receive a gift set of "Great Books of the Western World." Distribution of the sets was made possible through a grant from the Old Dominion Foundation and selection of libraries to receive the series, valued at \$250.00, was made by a committee of the American Library Association.

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# The Background of Interlibrary Cooperation

BY DR. ROBERT D. LEIGH

THE SOCIAL IMPERATIVES that call for the extension of library service to all people and to all communities have been constants in American life. They are, primarily, the basic belief in equalization of the opportunity to share in the good things of life including the opportunity to learn, the obligation to provide freely the materials for enlightened citizenship, and the necessity to provide abundantly the specialized materials upon which research, scholarship and special skills of all sorts must depend for their continued growth.

The actual building of a library service to meet these demands, however, has been greatly accelerated by the revolutionary improvements in transportation and communication during the present century. Modern highways, motor vehicles, air transport, the telephone, teletype, film, electronic transmission by radio and television, have made practically possible for the first time a library structure which can serve the individual citizen, young or old, wherever he may be, with the books and related materials that he wants and needs.

The enlarged opportunities for a more adequate library service made possible by the communications revolution have given a new meaning and impetus to the movement for library extension. It will be recalled that in its earlier phases public library extension consisted largely in the efforts of state library officials to persuade

more localities — usually the smaller localities — to create independent libraries for themselves. Although this did result in more libraries and enlarged library service, there was no acceptance of statewide responsibility for the provision of adequate library service for all its citizens. Library extension most often took the form of legalizing counties as the units for organizing and promoting county libraries. But most counties where public libraries came into being were too small in population and inadequate in taxing power to provide anything equivalent to the library service available in the cities.

Counties were, in fact, a quite inappropriate base in the majority of states for building a general public library structure. In most cases, they represented straight lines seen through the public surveyor's transit criss-crossing each other at end points convenient for a horse and buggy ride to the county center. Nothing could be more unrelated to the way populations aggregate, industries grow, and institutions develop.

But in California it was different! Here the public surveyors looking across the semi-arid valleys were perhaps enamored by the sight and size of the distant mountains, and forgot to set pegs for county boundaries so frequently. At any rate the California counties were plainly outsize compared to most other states. Then water was brought down from the mountains and the semi-arid valleys blossomed with crops and wealth. Thus when library extension effort created county libraries in California, many had the resources and the population to provide scattered communities and rural neighborhoods over a wide area with a public library service comparable in many respects to that present in sizeable cities.

I do not mean to imply that California's pioneer development of a modern, adequate library system for the countryside was an accident. It was certainly due in

ED. NOTE: Undoubtedly, Dr. Robert D. Leigh is the nation's senior statesman of librarianship. He has had a pronounced effect on librarianship throughout the nation, and particularly in this state where he conducted the workshop which resulted in the statement of "Standards of Service for Public Libraries in California." His participation in the 1955 San Jose Conference was one of the highlights of the meeting. His basic task was to tie together and present at the final general session the work accomplished by all the groups which had been hammering away at the theme of "Cooperation" for nearly a week. His masterful summary went beyond the present and defined to some extent the road ahead. CL is particularly proud to include Dr. Leigh, Director of the Library School at Columbia University, as one of its contributors.

large part to the imagination and leadership of Jim Gillis as state librarian, and those associated with him. Together they provided the example and the inspiration for the second or modern phase of public library extension—the building of modern adequate library services for all the citizens of the state wherever they are located.

Gillis and his associates were not able to complete their program. Not all of the counties of California possessed the size, population and resources to provide an adequate library service. In some counties, the towns and cities did not join with the county government to provide the necessary resources for a unified service. And in other states a majority of the counties were too small to provide the population or the tax base for anything approaching modern library service. Thus the second phase of library extension became a movement for consolidation. By this, I mean the attempt through enabling legislation, financial incentives, and persuasion to obtain the legal consolidation of the library units within a county or in two or more counties to form a library district or region large and populous enough to operate an adequate modern service.

In several states the whole state area was divided into library regions with careful attention to population distribution, tax resources, and natural industrial-commercial-agricultural groupings. Enabling acts were passed to permit the citizens within a region to bring a regional library into being. And in a few cases — a very few — such regional libraries have come into actual operation.

The administrative logic of library consolidation as a means of universalizing modern public library service is hard to confute. But the political strategy which involves persuading local libraries to give up legal autonomy and to be merged into a larger unit has encountered difficulties. I would not derogate from the political skill, public spirit, and devotion of the librarians who have been leaders in the movement for creating larger units of library service by consolidation. There are none better in the library profession. But to date the results of consolidation efforts have been very meagre. Even in New

York State where a few years ago a new state law awarded a considerable increase of state financial aid when counties of insufficient size for library service joined to form an intercounty region, the response to date has been meagre.

To library extension leaders the road ahead to really adequate modern public library provision by consolidation seemed plain and straight. But the barriers have proved formidable. There has been the political opposition of rural officials who fear that consolidation means an increase of taxes for library support. There have been barriers erected by librarians and library boards, fearful of the loss of control of their library operations. Most formidable, perhaps, has been the obstacle of public inertia—of majorities not interested in a change they do not understand, remaining complacent with an existing inferior library service because they have not experienced a better. In most cases these barriers across the straight road ahead have been insurmountable.

I should, perhaps, add a special word regarding the failure of metropolitan library consolidation to make any headway. Forty years ago or more the overlappings and confusions and lacunae in boundaries and services in the rapidly-growing metropolitan communities began to concern students of municipal government. They worked out logical and sensible plans for the consolidation of the multitude of authorities into single federated or consolidated metropolitan city-county governments, with a simplified, comprehensive public library service as part of the over-all plan. But in no more than three or four of the fifty or more metropolitan areas has anything like effective over-all consolidation been achieved. In particular services such as water supply, sewage, and police, where danger to health or safety became acute, *ad hoc* authorities with jurisdiction over the metropolitan area have been set up. But in almost no case have the less insistent but no less real needs for an integrated library system led to consolidation or federation of metropolitan library services. A student of metropolitan government recorded the general disillusionment of his brother re-

formers in this field a decade ago when speaking to the library extension institute in Chicago he said that "opposition to any kind of city-county consolidation is almost impossible to overcome." The political and other barriers to the creation of fully adequate units of modern library service to cover whole metropolitan areas seem to be as formidable as they are in the wide open spaces.

In this situation, one answer is not to be impatient. "Granted that there are road blocks ahead, and that it will be a long pull, the only logical, sensible course is to keep at the job of building consolidated library systems." This may be the right answer. But I suggest that there are alternative, more circuitous routes leading to the same destination. The road may wind between cliffs of controversy and require wading streams of parochial sentiment, but these may be more readily passed than the barriers straight ahead.

What I am suggesting is the vigorous promotion of a program of interlibrary cooperation. It means breaking down into its elements the processes and operations of a consolidated public library system and of selecting those parts or processes of the whole system that can be put into operation by voluntary agreements. In so far as detailed, piecemeal agreements can be made, they will become the functional equivalents of consolidation, and they save legal autonomies intact.

A number of libraries in an area, large or small, may agree that centralized cataloging saves everybody's time and money and may work out a unification of this particular library process. Another, or the same group, of libraries may see advantage in a union catalog of some or all parts of their library holdings. In still another group of libraries a cooperative plan of ordering and preparation of book materials may be put into operation. Or, as happened in Massachusetts recently, a number of libraries may agree on the joint purchase each year of lists of more expensive volumes to be treated as a pool of materials to be circulated among them. In a county or metropolitan area the libraries might work out an agreement for honoring each other's borrowing cards. Inter-

library loans might be developed into a contractual relationship, as in the case of Milwaukee and Racine, Wisconsin, where with the aid of a teletype connection and regular truck service the larger library provides a backstop service for the smaller. A similar relationship between neighboring libraries might lead to sharing of expensive or scarce professional personnel. Easiest of all, perhaps, would be cooperative projects for library promotion and public information.

What is listed above comprises most, if not all, of the elements of a consolidated public library system. To adopt any one of them, however, requires no surrender of the autonomy of a participating library, a surrender which constitutes such a formidable barrier to general consolidation. Instead, there must be detailed agreements for sharing of costs and services worked out with painstaking care—agreements that may not survive changes of professional or board leadership in one or more of the participating local libraries. The sturdy protagonists of overall consolidation may well feel that piecemeal, voluntary, partial inter-library cooperation such as this is more frustrating and ineffective than the head-on attack to overcome the barriers to general consolidation. But it may be that accumulation of experience in interlibrary cooperation constitutes a necessary educational step toward the acceptance of units adequate for modern library service. It may be that only by living with such changes can local library boards, librarians, and general governing officials come to see that in making their library an organic part of a larger library system they are not giving up their local library's essential autonomy, but rather are making it the center of a much enlarged and enriched library service to the community. And it may be that years of familiarity with aspects of functional cooperation will lead to a climate of opinion in which general consolidation into systems adequate for the modern library task will appear obvious and natural.

There are other possible outcomes to the piecemeal approach to the building of adequate units for modern library service. Inter-library cooperation offers the op-



portunity for free experiment to determine the points of maximum economy and effectiveness in particular library processes and services. It will provide observations in practice of the most effective way of combining large-scale economies with local community identification and sense of autonomy. The blue prints of fixed regions for overall library service into which some states have been divided may not, after all, be appropriate for all library services. We may find that some services can best be performed at different levels than others. A recent survey of public library film circuits, for example, indicates that a single state film pool with circulation throughout the state may be the most economical and satisfactory arrangement for handling this library "material." There are those who believe, with factual familiarity to bolster their judgment, that a single national union catalog, properly developed with adequate communication with the libraries of the land, is a more economical and satisfactory mechanism than any number of inter-state regional or state union catalogs. On the other hand it seems clear that other library operations need always be kept in quite small units.

After a decade or more of vigorous promotion of inter-library cooperation, therefore, we are likely to come out with nothing so simple as a state divided neatly into county or multi-county regions, with each region containing an all-purpose library system. The structure resulting from piecemeal experiment may be much less orderly, much more complex. There will surely be the many points of direct library service—the community libraries, let us call them. But above these basic units there may be developing a network of contributing services of various sizes and coverage, and of different degrees and levels of centralization. It would require more space than I have at my disposal to establish with you the likelihood that complexity, not simplicity, is the inevitable trend in governmental structure generally. Organization charts do not create simplicity in government operation; they merely escape reality by a false picture of simplification. The short ballot, no more than the long ballot that preceded it, achieves sure popu-

lar control of governmental decision. Operations and popular checks must establish themselves in the midst of a multifarious complexity. And to this trend, libraries if they are to perform their functions effectively, are not likely to be an exception.

Thus far we have been talking about public library development. Among college, university, and research libraries there is appearing a similar change of emphasis away from libraries as self-contained units with services bound to the resources available in their own plant, to the academic library as a point of direct service to students and scholars using all the materials and personnel available from all possible sources. The shift of focus has been accelerated greatly by the problems of acquisition, storage, organization, and availability of the increasing flood of printed and other materials needed for scholarly work. There is an increasing appreciation of the fact that library materials are growing by geometric progression while library funds, staff, and shelving, at best, lumber along by arithmetic progression. Perpetual growth, therefore, is no longer seen to be a law of the academic library's nature. That libraries give better service as they grow ever larger is being called into question; there is increasing realization that no university can hope to acquire and house all the materials its faculty needs to use. College, university and research libraries are coming slowly to regard themselves as interdependent institutions.

Under this newer philosophy, machinery of interlibrary cooperation on the university and research level is being planned, discussed, and in some cases, put into practice. There is the national union catalog, and cooperative cataloging. There are regional bibliographic centers with union catalogs used for facilitating interlibrary loans and aiding in the regional storage of last copies of little-used volumes. There are regional storage and acquisition centers for less-used materials. There is the Farmington plan with its extensive interlibrary agreement for specialization in the purchase of the current publications of foreign

(Cooperation . . . page 123)

# Standards Are Your Job

BY CLARA E. BREED

*Standards are worthless if they are only fine words on a piece of paper. They are worthless if only a few library leaders understand or care about them.*

*Standards are harmful if they are misunderstood or feared.*

*Standards are valuable only if all of us believe in them so thoroughly that we are willing to fight to achieve them.*

The Public Libraries Section of the California Library Association has assumed responsibility during 1956 for stimulating state-wide discussion of the "Public Library Service Standards for California." With the help and enthusiastic support of the Trustees Section, the Section for Work with Boys and Girls, the Library Development Committee, and the C.L.A. Executive Board, a plan has been drawn up for holding thirty or more "molecular" discussion groups throughout the length and breadth of California. No attempt is being made to bring together large groups of people. Instead, it is believed that if discussion groups can be kept small, discussion will be freer and more open than it will ever be at large state meetings. Fears will be voiced without restraint, hopes will be expressed, and perhaps—who knows?—small beginnings may be taken toward constructive action that will lead to greater cooperation between libraries.

The pattern which discussion groups will follow will vary a great deal from one part of the state to another. In two districts, Redwood and Yosemite, groups will be organized by the district presidents. In other districts the informal library groups such as PLEASC, PLANC, and LECC have assumed responsibility for securing volunteer leaders for groups. In the Southern District, where ten discussion groups will be held, recommendations from the molecular groups will be discussed again at the Public Library Standards Workshop.

It has been suggested that invitations to participate in the workshops be sent not only to public librarians, although

they are perhaps the most deeply concerned, but also to trustees, Friends of the Library groups, budget officers, county supervisors, and city councilmen, and that college librarians and heads of school libraries also be invited, since they are also interested in improving general library services for the whole community.

Reprints of the Public Library Service Standards for California are available in quantity through the Executive Secretary of the California Library Association, 829 Coventry Road, Berkeley 7, California. These Standards were prepared at a Workshop held in 1953 under the joint sponsorship of the California Library Association and the California State Library. Librarians who were privileged to attend the Workshop worked hard on the preparation of the Standards under the inspiring, thoughtful leadership of Dr. Robert D. Leigh, of Columbia University. However now the Standards face the proving ground of wider library opinion and discussion. Are the Standards acceptable as they are? Do they need revision and alteration? Librarians, trustees, and other interested in library service throughout the state are invited to take part in the discussion groups, to match the California Library Service Standards against the new proposed American Library Association Standards, and to make their voices heard.

Discussion groups are asked to appoint recorders and to send a report of their discussion, and any recommendations from the group, to the Public Libraries Section for consideration at the next annual meeting of the C.L.A.

From Bloomington this unusual request: "Two boys 7 and 8 years old came in to the branch after school and asked for a book about jobs. It seems they were eager to earn 10¢ for two bags of peanuts. They had gone house to house on one block asking for a job, but had no success. They wanted suggestions of jobs they might ask for!"—*San Bernardino County Library Newsletter.*

# The Display Artist in the Library

TEXT BY JACK RAMSEY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ELOISE ARTISS

IN GLENDALE, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S use of a professional display artist has proved its worth. Originally conceived as a part of the overall public relations activities of the library, the Display Artist has become more than that in improving the library's working conditions by preparing attractive decorations and pleasing color schemes for repainting of buildings.

But it is in the specific fields of library signs and display improvement that the results may be seen and described most adequately. It is this activity which has given the library new prestige in the community.

As is common with many libraries of its size, Glendale had used whatever art skills could be found on the staff. Displays and bulletin boards were prepared by any reasonably able and willing librarian or clerk. But in 1952 a full-time professional artist, classed as a Library Page, was hired to take charge of all design work, including exhibits, signs and decorations.

Quite naturally the classification of Library Page annoyed the person doing this work and worried the Civil Service office. To correct this difficulty and with the full cooperation of the Chief Librarian and City Manager, personnel technicians drew up specifications for a new position, Display Artist, in February, 1953. As a result of an examination for this position, Mrs. Eloise Artiss, a well-trained profes-



*"... designs and decorates reports, announcements, bibliographies, and information leaflets and booklets."*

sional artist with considerable experience in department store display work, began work in May. Glendale certainly was not the first library to employ a Display Artist, but the use of the position in that library has worked well.

The Display Artist has complete supervision of window and wall displays in the main library and branches. She makes, by numerous methods, all signs for the library. Any special decorations must have her approval—and in most cases she actually performs the work. She designs and decorates reports, announcements, bibliographies, and information leaflets and booklets. She chooses, sometimes in collaboration with outside professional designers and color consultants, all color schemes in new buildings and in existing buildings which are being repainted. Also, she suggests and approves color and design for furniture.

**ED. NOTE:** Before assuming his present position as Chief Librarian of the Glendale Public Library, Jack Ramsey began his library career as Reference Assistant in the New York Public Library, then came to California as Administrative Assistant at Stockton Public Library until his appointment as County Librarian of Solano County. Illustrator of the article is Eloise Artiss, who studied at Chouinard Art Institute, created displays for Bullock's for three years and spent three and a half years at Munich. Since 1953 her art and display work have brought many awards and much attention to the Glendora Public Library.



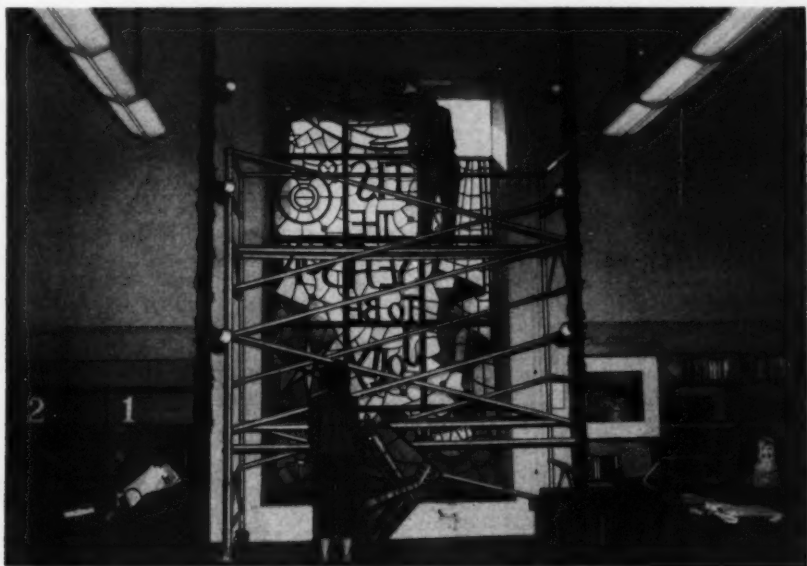
In cases where her designs are spectacular or unusual enough to attract questions from the public to desk personnel, Mrs. Artiss prepares and distributes to those interested a brief description and explanation of methods she has used. Her "stained glass" windows, which are actually made of paper which she specially waxes herself, evoke considerable interest and the library distributes hundreds of information cards about them. Requests for information on Glendale's library designs come from local and Los Angeles area department stores and libraries as well as from local residents. One display brought correspondence from a Copenhagen department store and a visit from the Los Angeles Consul of Denmark.

For its publicity programs in 1953 and 1954, the library received John Cotton Dana Awards at the A.L.A. annual conferences in Minneapolis and Philadelphia. The scrapbooks on which these awards were based were designed by Mrs. Artiss, and of course some of the material used was based on her display work. Locally,

the library's Christmas displays—centered on the two tremendous "stained glass" windows mentioned before—each year bring special mention in the City-sponsored Christmas decorations contest. The library is ineligible for prizes since it is a division of the City government.

The Display Artist's main job is to prepare special exhibits for the display windows in the main library and each of the largest branches. Generally she prepares one display which moves in turn from one branch to another. This necessarily requires portability since the window displays are changed monthly. In those branch libraries—and in some sections of the main library—where display windows are not provided, she prepares wall displays. These remain for two or more months and also are transferred from building to building.

At certain seasons of the year an entire building or all buildings of the library will be decorated with the same theme, utilizing display windows, wall displays, tables and easels. For Christmas of 1954, "The Twelve Days of Christmas" was



Mrs. Artiss supervises the installation of the "Stained Glass Window" which proclaims "'Tis the Season to be jolly" for the Christmas Season.

used as a theme throughout the system and in 1955, "Tis the Season To Be Jolly."

During the past year the main library has been undergoing a relighting program, and as this progresses the interior of the building is being repainted. Using her knowledge of color the Display Artist specifies combinations for every room. The ability to understand the treatment of color when used with fluorescent lights, incandescent and daylight is indispensable. Of course, the large paint manufacturers employ color consultants who will outline a building's color plan for any organization with problems of this kind. The Glendale Library uses this service, too, with the outside consultant working closely with the Display Artist. The Display Artist, who has an intimate knowledge of the staff and the building, is able, in working with the outside consultants, to dissuade them in some recommendations which would have caused anguish among the personnel and to point out special uses which require unusual color applications; for example, near microfilm readers, where dark absorbent colors should be used. The outside consultants on the other hand are able to suggest new colors and types of paints generally unknown except to the manufacturers and persons working regularly with particular paints.

Mrs. Artiss uses skills of other staff members and personnel from other City divisions where it is impossible to do the work herself. Most obvious use of another division's employees is her call on building maintenance men from the City's Building Division to set up scaffolding when large or high signs and displays are to be installed. Their willing help in special wiring and construction is important. The library pays for this help through an inter-divisional transfer of funds on an annual job order. On the other hand, the Civil Service Division, which does multilith work for other City divisions on a similar basis, performs this work for the library in return for Mrs. Artiss' art work for them. She designs their bulletins, Christmas cards, rule books and leaflets. This cooperation is



contagious and the close working agreements between the library and the Civil Service office is notably advantageous to both divisions.

As a part of the overall public relations picture in the library the Display Artist has produced displays and designs which have helped to increase use of the library, despite a relatively stable population. In 1955 the library emphasized in all publicity, and the Display Artist in her work pointed up especially, the fields of audio-visual services. Use of the library by the public for these services increased phenomenally. More than twice as many phonograph records were loaned in 1955 as in 1954 and 50% more motion picture films were loaned (but number of viewers doubled).

For her part in this particular publicity activity, the Display Artist prepared a large wall display, 3 feet by 9 feet, over the Popular Library desk, where audio-visual materials are handled. Using actual records and films, a three-dimensional

wall display resulted which caught the attention of almost every person entering the library, since this desk is located near the main entrance of the building. This display was retained for over two years. Above the phonograph record shelves, the artist placed a giant size phonograph record with an eye-catching drawing of a human figure holding a huge card of rules for borrowing of these records. One main library window case display demonstrated the privileges of borrowing phonograph records and motion picture films. This display used model projection equipment and small figures of people to make an effective design which caused borrowers, including the ones in a rush, to stop for long looks.

In libraries, display work has to be done by someone. It should be done properly. The cost for professionally planned and executed designs is hardly more than the cost would be for amateur work using relatively incompetent, sometimes reluctant, and usually uninterested personnel from librarian or clerical classifications.

At Glendale success in the use of a Display Artist may be attributed to:

1. A well-trained professional person in the position. Proper recruitment through a well organized personnel organization such as Civil Service, assures this.
2. An adequate salary. Steps are now being made to raise the salary for this position.
3. Reasonably adequate provision for the Display Artist's work space, equipment, and supplies. In equipment, the artist in this type of work needs an adjustable drawing table, a locked storage cabinet for paints and other small items, a flat table at least 30" x 72", a large storage cabinet where 30" x 40" construction paper, drawing paper, and drawing board can be stored in ample supply, an artist's taboret, a Leroy lettering machine, a large paper cutter, and a file cabinet. Useful, but not absolutely necessary are a sign machine, an air brush, and silk screen equipment. Some display people will feel



*"... prepares special window and wall displays in the main library and branches..."*

abused if other supplies and equipment are omitted, but this list will suffice for most of them.

4. Support from Management of the City and from other City divisions. The value of the Display Artist position has been understood by other divisions of the City, including the City Manager's office, when they have borrowed Mrs. Artiss' talents to help produce projects in their own activities and when they have seen the results of her work in the library itself.

In the three years that the Glendale Public Library has had a full-time professional Display Artist on the staff, the position has shown its value by producing displays which have brought national recognition and even more important, local interest. Proper, professional display work has proved itself in Glendale.

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Yucaipa sent this newspaper clipping: "Car cards in local busses, illustrated with a drawing of a flying saucer, are saying: 'What takes you farther away than a space ship?—Why, good books, of course, from your Public Library.' Well, now, we realize that our public libraries are pretty good. But we didn't know they were out of this world..."—*San Bernardino County Library Newsletter.*

## *Suggestions for Evaluating Public Library Public Relations Programs*

# How Well Are We Doing What We Are Trying To Do?

BY EDWIN CASTAGNA

AN INTELLIGENT public relations program is essential for effective public library service. We can take pride in the amount of public relations activity among California public libraries and in the imagination and skill used by our librarians in telling the people about the library service available to them.

However, while I am impressed, I also wonder whether we might get even better results if we evaluated our public relations. It is my belief that very little scientific evaluation of any kind of public library activity is done. I do not know of any library that has made a systematic and sustained effort to find out which public relations activities result in the greatest return to the library in the form of use by the taxpayers. So I suggest we do something about it.

### *Definition of Evaluation*

"Evaluation is the process of assessing the degree to which one is achieving his objectives. It is looking at one's present position in regard to one's goal. It is a comparison of the actual with the ideal." Evaluation answers the question, "How well are we doing what we are trying to do?"

### *Conditions for Undertaking Evaluation*

A careful statement of the objectives must be made before one can determine how well one has accomplished the program. An over-all objective of the library's

public relations program might be: Through all possible means to inform the people of this community of the services of their public library with the goal of increasing the library's usefulness to them.

How well this objective is accomplished could be determined by asking:

1. How many ways of reaching people in our community are we using? It is obvious that one might list the communication facilities available and make a general or detailed evaluation based on the number used and the frequency with which they give time or space to the library.
2. How much do the people of the community know about their library's services? The answer to this might be obtained by conducting a poll of some kind. Every tenth (or twentieth) name in the telephone book or city directory or every tenth home might be checked to find out if people know about the library's services, how much they know and from what source they got their information. Again, this may be done simply or in great detail.
3. How much has this use of the media of communication and the people's knowledge about library service increased the use of that service? This might be answered by checking the number of requests for books specifically mentioned in the newspaper or other places. A series of articles on a particular service of the library, such as reference service, might be prepared and a check made on change in use of this service.

Many other ways of evaluating will occur to thoughtful librarians.

(How Well Are We Doing . . . page 125)

*ED. NOTE: It is a privilege to again present the incisive thinking of Edwin Castagna, Librarian of the Long Beach Public Library and past president of CLA. His years of experience and willingness to experiment with all kinds of public relations media provide a valuable background for his thinking on the evaluation of libraries' public relations program.*

# ACADEMIC LIBRARY NOTES

BY GORDON MARTIN

MY OCTOBER, 1955, column included some personal opinion regarding several new library buildings, including the new Bakersfield College Library, then under construction. Mr. E. Ben Evans, Library Supervisor, Kern County Union High School and Junior College District, indicates that some disagree with the opinions expressed. To present a more complete picture of that Library, Mr. Evans has since been invited to write an article on the planning, construction and operation of the Bakersfield College Library. The Editor has scheduled the article for January, 1957.

The January column opened with some rather enthusiastic comments on the plans for new library schools at UCLA and Claremont. Unfortunately, the Board of Regents of the University of California, meeting on January 20, decided to postpone active planning for a new school at UCLA until about 1960. Since the present library schools at Berkeley and USC are not at full capacity enrollment, the Regents prefer to wait and give these schools ample opportunity to demonstrate their ability to meet the needs of the State for librarians.

The UCLA Library School Planning Conference of 1955 is recorded in a summary report, a copy of which Everett Moore was kind enough to send me. It is a most interesting statement. Training in the usual skills of cataloging, reference and circulation will not be slighted in the proposed school, but as Gordon Williams puts it, "We propose to train librarians of technical skill, who are also concerned with the contents of books and the needs of their patrons; to train librarians who are aware of their responsibilities as guardians of man's right to read all books."

The UCLA Library staff will continue to gather information and to discuss various aspects of the proposed school. The project is by no means dead, nor even dormant.

Mrs. Ethel Park Richardson, mother of Wilbur Smith, head of UCLA's Depart-

ment of Special Collections, recently gave the Library's folklore fund \$5,000 of the \$100,000 she won on a television quiz program. Her category, naturally, was folklore . . . The William Andrews Clark Memorial Library has acquired a copy of Roger Cotton's *A Direction to the Waters of Lyfe* . . . 1592. Purporting to be from Shakespeare's library, with notes in his hand throughout, it is actually an 18th century forgery by the famous literary forger, William Henry Ireland.

Approximately 1600 sets of the reprint edition of the *Great Books of the Western World* were made available to schools and colleges through the generosity of the Mellon Foundation. A number of our State's academic libraries received sets, which they feel will be an important addition to their limited reference collections.

The *Roster of the Southern California Chapter, Special Libraries Association*, was printed recently through the generosity of Vroman's of Pasadena. Copies are available from Margaret Cressaty, 1721 Griffin Avenue, Los Angeles 31. The supply is limited.

Various committees of the Western Colleges Association had busy and, we hope, enjoyable, interludes in February conducting accreditation investigations at the University of California, Riverside, Sacramento State College, University of Southern California, and Citrus Junior College.

Humboldt State College lost a few books in homes during the floods of Christmas and two staff members were marooned in their homes for a few days. Another staff member lost her garden when it slid down a hill into a neighbor's yard. There's more cheerful news from Helen Everett, Humboldt's librarian, who says that plans are under way to double the size of the present library building, completed in 1953.

Alan Covey writes that the 1956-57 Governor's budget includes funds for the first addition to the Sacramento State

College Library. The addition will provide an additional 935 seats and stack space for 60,000 volumes.

UC Davis experienced a 46 per cent increase in library circulation in February, the result of increased liberal arts enrollment on campus. Helen Blasdale, Assistant Librarian, also reported that the Davis campus was host to a meeting of University agricultural librarians from Berkeley, UCLA and Riverside. A *Joint Collecting Code* was drafted at the meeting to control duplication and coordinate collections on the several agricultural campuses.

Vallejo College awaits the result of a bond issue election, to be held on March 23, to learn the fate of its library plans.

Santa Rosa Junior College Library has received three modern four-speed record players from the American Independent Oil Company, a gift acknowledging assistance given three scholarship students from Kuwait, now studying at the College.

UC Berkeley's Donald Coney and UCLA's Lawrence Clark Powell are to be working committee members of the Eleventh All-University Faculty Conference to be held April 27-29 at Asilomar. The Conference this year is to be devoted to discussion of the University's role in California higher education.

Mills College has received papers and journals of Lily Hitchcock Coit, her mother and members of the Coit family as a gift of Mrs. Paul Foster of San Anselmo. Lily Coit, for whom Coit Tower in San Francisco was named, was the subject of a book by Floride Green, published by Grabhorn in 1935. The papers concern the American Revolution and Civil War periods.

We've been watching with great interest the changes in the California College of Arts & Crafts, Oakland, since Daniel Defenbacher became President a year or so ago. Word just received from Librarian Theodor Yerke is that the library budget has been increased eighty percent, providing for an Assistant Librarian and a vastly improved book budget. They'll be buying heavily in education, literature, theatre arts and architecture to support new and existing minors at the College.

Ground was broken for the new library of the College of the Holy Names, Oakland, in February. Sister Mary Ermenegarde, librarian, says it is centrally located on the new 33 acre campus, and one of the first buildings to be constructed.

One of our few flood condition reports came from Marin Junior College, where Ruth Lockwood reported that students were using row boats on the football field. No casualties, thankfully.

Dr. J. B. de C. M. Saunders, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy and Librarian of the UC Medical Center, San Francisco, has been appointed Dean of the Medical School. He will continue as Librarian, with Mrs. Carmenina Tomasini as Administrative Librarian.

Mary Ravenhall has resigned as cataloger at Stanford to await the stork. Theresa Gay also resigned as cataloger in the Law Library, to be replaced by Elisabeth Retan of the Hoover Library. . . . Stanford is currently exhibiting the typographical and publishing activities of Jane Grabhorn, the first lady of San Francisco printing. Wife of Robert Grabhorn, Jane began producing books independently in 1937 under imprint of the Jumbo Press. She later became a partner in the Colt Press, which still flourishes.

More staff changes at Stanford: Mrs. Ruth Perry resigned as Chief of the Reference Division but will continue as Curator of Africa Collections and Reference Consultant. Mrs. Arline Paul is the new head of the new Reference Department. Jack Bryant, formerly with the old Reference Division, is now Assistant to the Librarian.

Monterey Peninsula College will gain 100 percent in space next year when the administrative offices of the college are moved out of the library building. Mrs. Marjorie Banta is now on the staff, replacing Mabel Van Voorhis, now with the Naval Post Graduate School at Del Monte. Monterey trains them and the Navy takes them.

Luella Wiens, librarian of Hartnell College, Salinas, has been granted a sabbatical for the next academic year. She will study at Columbia School of Library Service and Teachers' College.



New librarian of Taft College is Stanley Demes, formerly of Sacramento State College library.

Half of Fresno State's classes are being held on the new campus, according to Henry Madden and the Library is to move into its new building in March. The new library is a riot of color with strong primary colors and large masses of pastel shades. Madden recently purchased the collection of the late Harold Frasier of Coalinga, materials in poetry, drama and history, and also acquired a 400 volume collection in criminology.

California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, now has a Library Staff Association, headed by Dorothy Wright. Tony Dakan of that staff recently accepted a position as civilian librarian with the U.S.A.F. at Ashiya Air Base, Kyushu, Japan.

Cal Poly at San Dimas has added two staff members: Mrs. Louise Blinkhern, formerly librarian of the San Marino Public Library, cataloger, and Thomas J. Lyndon, a Denver graduate, Periodicals Librarian. The San Dimas library will move into the first building on the new Kellogg campus during the coming summer, according to Hal Wells, Librarian.

We're not sure that a trend is indicated, but we are very pleased to learn that Donald Davidson, UCSBC's Librarian, was appointed Acting Dean of Applied Arts at the time Dean John Snidecor was made Acting Provost. Davidson will continue as Librarian and Katherine McNabb has been appointed Assistant Librarian-Processes, to serve with Frazer Poole, Assistant Librarian, as the Library administrative staff.

USC has a new Science Librarian, Mrs. Mary E. Harris, a graduate of San Diego State and Oklahoma University. She was formerly Assistant Librarian, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas. Lewis Stieg, USC's Librarian, is teaching a course on college and university libraries at the Library School this semester and cataloger Louis Krueger is teaching Bibliography of the Natural Sciences.

The Music Library building at USC was divided and moved on wheels across University Avenue to make way for the

construction of Heritage Hall. The building is now back together again, located near Town and Gown, and the staff are back in their places, enjoying the new view out the windows.

Beverly Caverhill, LASC Librarian, has been having a tough time splitting his reference and book collections in order to equip the new Ramona Freeway campus, opened February 6. He is also purchasing an initial complement of books for the San Fernando Valley campus at Northridge, which should be ready for occupancy in September.

Occidental's Mary Norton Class Library dedicated two new additions in February. Part of the ceremonies included a dinner of the newly organized Library Patrons, at which Louis Wright of the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, spoke on "Purpose and Adventure in Book Collecting."

Esther Waldron, LA City College librarian, celebrated B. Franklin's 250th anniversary in January-February, by exhibiting, among others, a copy of Franklin's imprint of "Cato," published by him in Philadelphia in 1744.

The Honnold Library Society held its second annual dinner at the California Club, Los Angeles, on March 21, featuring Frederick B. Adams, Jr., Director, Piermont Morgan Library, New York, speaking on "Books as Inspiration and Education."

Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late General Billy Mitchell, has been named director of the library of the Institute of Aeronautical History of the Associated Colleges, Claremont. She will develop the collection of some 3,000 volumes given to Claremont Men's College in 1949 by Dr. J. F. B. Carruthers, president of the Institute. The collection is now housed in the Honnold Library.

Foundations have been poured for the new library at Palomar College.

The *Fuller Library Bulletin*, formerly distributed free by the Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, will be put on subscription at \$1.50 a year beginning in September.

# Remodeling Without Straw

BY EVELYN STEEL LITTLE

TO EXTEND AND ALTER an old library building with limited funds and without interruption of service poses problems for the librarian and the architect which are quite different from those involved when the two start their collaboration with a new site, a blank sheet of drawing paper and the assurance of tax supported appropriations to meet the deficits due to rising costs. Yet many an institution is faced with this problem to which the private college is particularly liable. Perhaps therefore the experience of Mills College will prove helpful to others.

Our fifty year old Carnegie building, dedicated in 1906, with book capacity of approximately thirty thousand volumes, outgrown for more than twenty years, had nevertheless a certain bookish atmosphere and shabby charm which had endeared it to generations of students. Perhaps the crowded shelves lining every available foot of wall space even up to the front door contributed to this charm, but certainly it was not increased by the feeble lighting, the outworn plumbing and the clanking radiators of an antiquated heating system.

Moreover we suffered from a fundamental weakness common to almost all the Carnegie buildings which preceded the twentieth century studies of library function and use, viz.: The separation of reference service on one floor from catalog



*Dr. Evelyn Steel Little, Librarian Emeritus at Mills College and Past President of the California Library Association.*

and circulation desk on another, involving endless climbing of stairs for students and staff alike. The reference librarian in particular walked marathons of vertical miles in teaching students to use the catalog effectively. Yet our salary budget could not afford an extra assistant stationed near the catalog for this purpose and our printed promise of attention to individual student needs required that we give help of this sort.

Therefore the librarian's first request to the architect was that he provide on the main floor shelf space adequate for the reference collection and that the reference service desk should be within easy reach of the card catalog and not too far from the central circulation desk where minimum staff could be concentrated at slack hours. Other essential requirements were

*ED. NOTE: One of the most esteemed librarians of this century, Dr. Evelyn Steel Little retired at Mills College Librarian in 1955. She held the double position of librarian and professor of comparative literature, and for six years acted as Dean of the faculty. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley she received her library training at the University of Michigan. During 1943 and 1944 Dr. Little served as Assistant Director of the American Library at the U. S. Embassy in London. She has contributed numerous articles to professional library journals, and is the author of several technical volumes used in the library curriculum. During her 40 years of active service among California librarians, she held many CLA offices climaxed by her election to the Presidency of CLA in 1946-47.*

hopefully listed and at this writing have all been met. They were:

1. A number of pleasantly informal reading areas adjacent to the open stacks so that a student may sit down in a comfortable chair close to the books which are of special interest to her.
2. More formal study areas for larger numbers of students who wish to write and can be accommodated at longer tables. These should be well lighted and quiet by virtue of seclusion from traffic as well as acoustic ceiling and floor treatment.
3. A spacious room for display and use of the rare books and manuscripts in the Albert Bender Collection, and if possible seating capacity in this room for a small audience for lectures, poetry readings, etc.
4. Adequate work space for the technical processing of books, so located that the incoming volumes may proceed in orderly fashion from truck delivery at the rear to arrival on the shelves.

"All this and Heaven too"! The financial wand bestowed on the architect by the college authorities was considerably shortened by circumstances beyond their control, and yet with faith in magic no less than Peter Pan's the librarian asked modestly for a potential book capacity of 200,000 volumes with minimum available shelving space for the present collection, which at the time of moving numbered 110,000. The solution of all these problems was accomplished and the librarian gladly pays tribute to the architect.

Milton Plueger not only kept within a total budget of \$250,000 (a useful talking point this in discussions with your president or treasurer) but, from the librarian's viewpoint, his even greater achievement was that he did not simply add a wing to a building to double its book capacity, but that he understood the needs of the college in terms of modern library service. He had the vision to build for those needs a complete new house, using in part an old brick structure to which he joined

the wing of concrete and steel. The reorganization of space between the two floors and the two wings, the flow of work from one department to another, and of student traffic between catalog, loan desk and reading areas are all modern improvements on the original building in terms of saving time and energy. Administrative control of the building is better. Lighting, heating, ventilation and plumbing are all improved. In fact our face has been lifted and we feel doubly rejuvenated by the beauty which has been added to that face.

Two fundamental problems were met and solved in this undertaking. One must underlie the initial decision whether or not to remodel, viz.—"*Is the old structure strong enough to stand the removal of many or perhaps all interior partitions and the renewal of its utilities which may require far heavier wiring and piping than did the building codes of an earlier day?*"

A successful remodeling job often requires that the architect have both imagination and courage enough to tear out ruthlessly at the beginning so that he then has freedom to design afresh rather than be bound by existing walls.

The second problem, and one which invariably arouses heated controversy is the addition of a modern element to a building in a traditional style. The Margaret Carnegie Library at Mills in its modified Mediterranean style of white painted brick and stucco, with red tiled roof and projecting balconies of wrought iron, conformed to the general style of the campus, though different buildings had varied in detail through the years and the original Mills Hall, a wooden structure of the 1870's with mansard roof, was frankly Victorian and not Italianate at all.

The problem of adding a twentieth century contemporary wing to the old library wholly Italianate in feeling was met frankly by making the addition of steel and concrete purely functional, which economy demanded, and joining it to the old building by a lower intermediate member to house the entrance hall and to separate the two units somewhat by breaking the line between the two roofs. The rest of the union between old and new was accomplished with paint and the lack

of harmony feared by many who saw the plans has disturbed no one who sees the completed all white building.

The addition is a two story wing, 40 x 88 feet, of concrete and glass extending to the south of the building. The floor space of 12,100 square feet consists largely of four floors of standard steel stacks with study carrels extending down the east side of each floor (48 in all) and informal reading areas on the opposite side. For future expansion the window wall on the west can be moved out and the stacks extended to cover this space. An electric elevator gives access to the two upper levels and to the partial basement made possible by the slope of the ground so that it is dry and well lighted. This floor is used largely for bound newspapers, documents, unbound materials and gift collections awaiting processing.

Entrance to the building is midway between the new wing and the old library, the entrance lobby housing the central catalog, the loan desk, exhibit cases and the main staircase to the second floor. On both floors access to the old building is through a wide existing corridor, holding coat cupboards, public telephones and more exhibit cases.

The entire lower floor of the original building of 1906 (minus the two small stack wings added to the rear in 1928 and 1937) was opened as reading space by the removal of all interior partitions. It provides one large study area for reference service and reserved book use, adjacent to both catalog and loan desk. The advantages of this area in economy of staff supervision and student traffic are obvious. The new room has been made attractive with light green walls, blond wood shelving, acoustic ceiling, fluorescent light, and quiet floors of asphalt tile. New radiators (of the silent type) and forced air ventilation, as well as new tables and comfortable chairs of birch and plastic make it comfortable for study.

The 1937 rear wing, which opens to the outside reading patio, houses the bound periodicals for reference use and the current numbers for casual reading. On the second floor of this wing in addition to the periodicals and study carrels there are

two small class rooms for seminars or student typing. In the other (1928) wing which formerly held the Bender room and wooden stacks, the librarian's office and all technical processes are now located, with an entrance for delivery trucks at the rear of the catalog room, and at the front end of an adjoining bibliography room easy access for students and faculty from behind the loan desk.

The old main reference and reading room on the upper floor has become the new Bender room with ample space not only for the storage of rare books, manuscripts and archives, and their use by research workers, but a gracious setting for their display and exhibition to the public. Comfortable leather armchairs invite browsing amidst an open shelf collection of fine books, not necessarily rare, which was Mr. Bender's personal library. In addition to this reading space and the display cases under glass there is room for a small audience who may gather to listen or to look—but always, we hope, to learn.

Though the walls were cleaned and new furniture was acquired there were no structural changes needed to transform the old reading room into the Bender room, for in fact the old world atmosphere of its vaulted roof and dark wood rafters, reminiscent of the Bodleian library at Oxford seem most appropriate to rare books, whose emphasis is on the past. However modern fireproof storage for the greatest treasures was provided in one locked section of the new stack where steel and concrete offer greater protection.

Though this was the one room in the library which was not changed in color I might pause here to insert a few remarks on the importance of paint and the use of color because in any remodeling job this is a vital element and deserves preliminary study. Paint covers all things and will produce harmony when quite disparate surfaces are joined, while a judicious use of color can transform old rooms beyond belief. One of the earliest decisions made at Mills was that a library designed for the use of girls from 17-20 should rejoice in the gaiety of bright color throughout the building and their obvious



*The Margaret Carnegie Library at Mills College showing new addition at right. Note how the modern construction blends into the traditional Monterey style of the original building.*

pleasure in the result has amply justified our choices. They delight particularly in the peach colored tiles and pink veined marble counter in their powder room. If any practical man among you says "Stuff and nonsense" at this point, "To paint it all one color would have been cheaper, and the Southern Pacific discovered long ago that olive drab was the best wearing paint for stations," I say to you that it is well for seventeen year old girls to sense unconsciously that "Books are not dead things," that study can be gay and pleasant, that scholarship has no dark brown taste and a library need not be dim and musty. Romance is not the only thrill in life; the adventures of the mind can offer enduring satisfactions too, which neither moth nor man can corrupt!

In planning the color scheme for the Mills library I was influenced first by a visit to the state college of Arizona at Tempe where an old fashioned library building had been successfully remodeled and extended by the addition of a stack wing and the reversal of the service functions back to front. I am sorry that I cannot now recall the name of the local architect. The librarian who did a large share of the planning is Harold Bachellor. I am sure he will be glad to furnish details

and costs, though he has been too busy to answer my Christmas letter asking for facts and figures.

Tempe has an effective divisional library for a collection much smaller than Mills' but a student body far larger. They use four subject reading rooms housing both books and periodicals in each division on wall shelves and a central stack collection as well for general circulation, but the stacks are closed except to graduate students and faculty. The pattern is a familiar one in state colleges but requires more staff for operation than a private college can afford. At Tempe each subject reading room is painted in a different color and though the central stack has standard steel shelving the wall shelving and woodwork in all the reading rooms and offices was built by the carpenters, using soft wood which was later enameled and varnished. I saw the building first after five years of use and can testify that the painted shelves had held up in good condition. We used to be taught in library school that only hard oak would do for shelves and preferably that golden oak finish manufactured by the Library Bureau.

(Building Without Straw . . . page 129)

# BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN POST-WAR EUROPE

MARION HORTON

IN STOCKHOLM IN JUNE 1956 the Hans Christian Andersen medal will be presented for the first time to "a writer distinguished by an exceptional work for the promotion of youth literature." Nominations for the medal will come from all the countries of Western Europe, from North and South America. Each copy of the book selected for the honor will be marked with a silver sticker on its cover. Booksellers and librarians will be interested in knowing that the list of titles suggested (three from each country) will receive international publicity.

The medal will be presented at the meeting of the International Board for Children's books (*Internationale Kuratorium fur das Jugend Buch*). This organization brings together publishers, authors, illustrators, psychologists, booksellers, librarians and others interested in the production of children's books. It was organized in 1952, through the initiative of Mrs. Jella Lepman, Director of the International Youth Library in Munich. Meetings in Munich, Zurich and Vienna have been devoted to current trends in the publishing of children's books, and especially to the artistic and psychological values of book illustration.

The International Board is one indication of the ferment of new ideas in the European book world. For six years the International Youth Library has worked closely with publishers and librarians as

well as with the children of Munich. In the dark days of 1946 Mrs. Lepman, then with the Cultural Staff of the American Military Government, organized an exhibit of children's books which was displayed in one devastated German city after another. Publishers had seen no books from the outside world since the days when Hitler forbade book importation. The children in ruined towns and villages had no books of their own and had never seen picture books. Eagerly they stood in line, bringing gifts of wild flowers in their hands, as they came to look at the books displayed in army mess halls or barracks. The children needed food for their minds as well as for their bodies. The publishers needed contact with publishers of other countries and the stimulus of new ideas in book content and format.

The first traveling exhibit has grown into a collection of 25,000 books from 39 countries. The original grant from the Rockefeller Foundation administered by the American Library Association has been supplemented by funds from the Federal Republic at Bonn, the Bavarian State government, the city of Munich and other German sources. In 1953 the library became an associated project of UNESCO.

Under Mrs. Lepman's direction a heap of rubble, all that remained of a once beautiful house in a garden, has been transformed into a library and a center for activities connected with children's books.

Here on three afternoons each week, children paint under the direction of a gifted teacher. Paintings form a universal language, and these children's pictures, primarily expressions of individual interests, have received prizes in international competitions because of their artistic merit.

(Books for Young People . . . page 130)

ED. NOTE: Presently teaching at the Graduate School of Librarianship at U.S.C., Marian Horton is a graduate of Stanford with a B.L.S. from Columbia University. She has taught at Columbia, Johns Hopkins, University of Oregon and U.S.C. She has served as president of the school Library Association of CLA Southern District, and of the ALA Library Section. Her varied experience eminently qualified her to go to Istanbul to organize the library for the American School for Girls. Recently she spent six months in Munich as ALA consultant to the International Youth Library.



# Can We Use \$239,598?

BY JUNE E. BAYLESS

PASSAGE OF THE Federal Library Services Bill would place approximately \$239,598 a year at the disposal of this State for the extension of our library system. Will the bill pass? If so, how can we best use this windfall?

California librarians over the entire state are mobilizing to muster action on behalf of the Federal Library Services Bill during the last crucial period before the measure goes to the floor in both Houses of Congress. More than ten years have passed since the American Library Association members first rallied enthusiasm and money, via the Library Development Fund campaign, to enable them to make legislators and citizens aware of the great need for better rural library service. From March 12, 1946 when the Public Library Demonstration Bill was first introduced by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and Representative Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois, it has passed the Senate twice, but the one time, in 1950, it reached the House floor it was defeated by three votes. It has survived the change in title to the Library Services Bill, revised in 1951, so that the states could, if they wanted, use methods other than a demonstration.

As of the first of March, 1956, things are moving very slowly in Washington, mainly because of the school construction bill but also because official February holidays took many of the Members out of town on speaking engagements. As soon as the construction bill is voted out of the Rules Committee it will probably go straight to the floor.

The Library Services Bill is now ready to go to the Rules Committee for a "rule" which will state the number of hours for debate and whether amendments may

be attached to it from the Floor. From there it goes to the House Floor for a vote. In the Senate it will go first to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee for a favorable vote of S.205, identical to H. R. 2840, before going to the Senate Floor for a vote.

In view of the very encouraging outlook for this Library legislation, the Washington ALA Office has prepared a tentative "Suggested Outline of a State Plan Under Library Services Act." The outline appears in the June 1955 ALA Bulletin, pages 264-5, followed by a table of *Proposed Allotments to States*.

As a first step in California, Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, State Librarian, has appointed a committee composed of Frances Murphy, Sonoma County Library, Santa Rosa; Dorothy Dorland, Plumas-Sierra County Library, Quincy; Elizabeth Eubank, Willows Public Library, Willows; Frances Schacht, Amador County Library, Jackson; Esther Mardon, Shasta County Library, Redding; Dorothy Drake, Sacramento City Library, Sacramento; Dorothy Sinclair and Barbara Boyd, California State Library, Sacramento, to meet with her to formulate some definite plan, with reference to the material prepared by the ALA Washington Office, for use of the allotment which will come to California under provisions of the Bill when it passes.

Because of geographic factors, the original committee has been chosen from among northern librarians, with the possibility of trustees and interested citizens being added later. Figures have also shown that the northern part of the state has more cities and counties of less than 10,000 population where service could be demonstrated under terms of the Bill. However, other parts of the state may be selected for demonstrations during the five year period if a plan can be developed.

Mrs. Zimmerman states: "We recognize at the California State Library our specific responsibility to develop this plan, and we also believe that the development of the plan should be participated in by

*ED. NOTE: A graduate of George Peabody Library School, Miss June Bayless came to California in 1945 as a Library Assistant at Pasadena Public Library. After occupying various positions in the Pasadena system, she was appointed City Librarian of San Marino Public Library in 1952. As CLA's Federal Relations Co-ordinator, she has done an outstanding liaison job.*

local librarians and understood by California librarians generally. It is proposed that this Committee do the essential beginning work, to get a 5-year and a 1-year plan on paper, with the knowledge and advice of the California Library Association Executive Board welcomed." Provided we are able to submit a plan, it is estimated that California would receive \$239,598 each year for five years to extend public library service in the State.

Based on a communication from Mrs. Zimmerman here is a summary of facts:

1. California has legal authority under Section 22023, Education Code, to receive and administer the funds.

2. Only the portion of the State Library budget that goes to library extension activities can be considered matching funds for the amount to be met of \$362,105. Approximately 60% or \$338,130 in 1955-56, of the State Library's budget goes for library extension activities. The remainder of the matching funds could come from the local areas in which the Federally-financed service would be carried on.

3. The Bill requires that funds be used to extend service to rural areas, defined as 10,000 population or less. There are 210 cities and counties in California which fall in the 10,000 or less population group (1950 census), nine of which are counties and the rest cities, districts or unincorporated towns.

4. Of the cities and counties, based on California State population of 10,586,223 (1950 census), 72,222 persons are without local public library service:

Area	Population
Alpine County .....	241
Del Norte County (less Crescent City) .....	6,372
Lake County (less Lakeport and Upper Lake) .....	8,698
Mendocino County (less Fort Bragg, Ukiah, Willits) .....	28,217
Nevada County (less Grass Valley and Nevada City) .....	12,100
Yuba County (less Marysville) .....	16,594
	72,222

5. On the assumption that demonstrations of service that could later be continued with local and possibly state funds will be part of the California plan, even though their exact nature or scope is not known, the following principles or guide lines are suggested for consideration:

A. Services established must meet or help some already existing library service to meet California's minimum standards for public libraries.

B. Wherever possible, and advantageous, existing public library agencies should be used.

C. Federal money will be used for personnel, books and other library materials, bookmobiles.

D. Local funds and other financial assistance will be used for central and community library building facilities, their furnishings, upkeep, and other items of capital and property expenditure for which Federal money may not legally be spent.

E. Bookmobiles and book collections will be left with the regions as their permanent property if the locality votes, through its officials, to continue the service; otherwise these will be withdrawn by the State Library and used in other demonstrations.

F. Demonstrations should not be less than one year from the beginning of actual service. A period of planning and organization by the state agency should precede demonstrations and permit the acquisition of materials, bookmobiles, staff, etc., for the direction and operation of the demonstrations.

G. Only professionally trained and experienced librarians holding valid California County Librarians' certificates and with proven organizing ability may be in charge of demonstrations.

H. The demonstrations will be so planned as gradually to diminish the share of Federal funds to each locality, and the eventual assumption, by the end of the 5-year period, of all the ongoing financial support by all the localities and/or the state, depending upon the kind of services demonstrated.

I. In selecting demonstration areas, preference will be given to those localities showing greatest citizen and official interest, offering the most suitable facilities, and, particularly, an adequate tax base to assume eventual local financial support of ongoing service.

(Library Services Bill . . . page 120)

## DISTRICT MEETING DIGEST

The Golden Empire District Meeting will be held on Friday, May 18, 1956, in the Little Theatre on the Sacramento State College Campus. Instead of the customary all-day session, we plan to assemble at 1:00 p.m. for Registration (free), and begin our business meeting at 1:30 p.m. with reports from Miss Ried, Mrs. Zimmerman and representatives of the various sections.

After a short respite for punch and cookies, we will reconvene for a panel discussion of "Books—What's Between the Covers?"

Mr. Fred Wemmer, Sacramento County Librarian, will be the moderator. The following librarians will make up the panel: Alan Ottley, State Library; Dr. Alan Covey, Sacramento State College; Dorothy Sinclair, State Library; and Sally Mescall, Stanford Junior High School Library. Then for the *pièce de résistance*, we have engaged Lawrence Clark Powell, our literary librarian from U.C.L.A., as the after-dinner speaker. He states: "The title of my talk will be *All That Is Poetic in Life*, which would of course, be about the insides of books, and possibly of people!" Do plan to spend a memorable afternoon and evening with us!

### GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT

THE GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT meeting will be held on Saturday, May 26th at Litchfield's Bermuda Palms in Marin County. Bermuda Palms, a large motel, is on Highway 101 just this side of San Rafael coming from San Francisco, very easy to find, with ample parking space, and a swimming pool.

At the morning session we hope to have a few words from our CLA President Thelma Reid, and from State Librarian Carma Zimmerman.

The principal speaker of the morning will be Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa, internationally known semanticist, old friend of all librarians as the author of "Language in Thought and Action" and the editor of the magazine "Etc." Dr. Hayakawa's special subject is "General Semantics" which he has defined as, "the study



Franklin H. Williams, Secretary-Counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., West Coast Region, keynote speaker for Southern District meeting.

of what it is that goes haywire when people misunderstand each other—or themselves—and what we do about it." The starting point for his talk is "Language—The Key to Understanding"; but since he has definite ideas about the effects of literature on people, and literature is our stock in trade, there are great possibilities for divagations and diversions.

After lunch, when we have learned from Dr. Hayakawa to "say what we mean, and mean what we say" we will tackle the subject of CLA Library Standards which apparently can stand clarification and/or revision. The method of attack will be by means of role playing, or socio-drama. Mr. John Robinson of San Francisco State College will delineate the situations to be played and will ask members of the audience to take the parts which of course will be unrehearsed. After each situation is played out the audience will give its opinion on how it was done and suggestions as to how it

should be done. During this activity Dr. Hilda Taba, also of San Francisco State College, will be taking notes of the role playing and the audience reaction to the ideas expressed. When the socio dramas are over she summarizes the results, so we can see where our discussions have led us.

Here is your chance to express your thoughts and feelings about CLA standards, and to give your ideas of what good library service should be—the goal we are all working toward.

### MT. SHASTA DISTRICT

Librarians of the Mt. Shasta District will gather in Chico on The Chico State College campus on April 6th for their annual meeting. A coffee hour at 9:30 a.m. will be followed by a business meeting at 10:00 a.m. during which Miss Thelma Reid, President of CLA and Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, State Librarian, will speak about matters of professional concern at the state-wide level. Luncheon will be served by the Ladies' Guild of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Dr. George D. Lillibridge of the Chico State College faculty will relate some of his experiences as a scholar using British and French Libraries.

The afternoon session will include a panel discussion of the California Public Library Standards, the chairman of which will be Dr. Edward A. Wight.

Mrs. Marian H. Garthwaite will then speak to the membership on a topic still to be announced which will be of special interest to librarians who work with children and young people.

### REDWOOD DISTRICT

Redwood District is looking forward to its annual Meeting on May 12th with a panel discussion meeting scheduled for the afternoon of that day, on the subject of "Problems of Censorship and Pressures in Libraries," and an evening dinner meeting with speakers on related themes. In our widely scattered area this meeting is an event and we are hoping to get it started with an April luncheon meeting, of smaller proportions perhaps, on the subject of "Standards: Your Job" though it is hoped that all who can possibly attend will accept our cordial invitation to do

so. It is felt that Redwood District people welcome more opportunities to meet and know each other and share knowledge so useful to us all.

### SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Preceded by a Public Library Standards Workshop on the afternoon of April 27, the Southern District meeting actually gets under way at 10:00 a.m. on April 28 in the charming city of Santa Barbara. Keynote speaker of the meeting will be Franklin H. Williams, Secretary-Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, West Coast Region. His topic will be "The Negro in the Community Today."

The luncheon will be held in the Restaurante del Paseo at 12:15. The luncheon speaker will be Professor Lorne D. Cook of Pomona College, who will present one of the issues most vital to library development, "Southern California, 1970—the Problems of Population Growth."

In the afternoon the Conference will break into two groups. The Section on Work with Boys and Girls will combine with the Committee on Intellectual Freedom to discuss "Citizens Work for the Freedom to Read." The Public Libraries Section will join the Trustees Section in hearing Dr. Robert H. Shelton, Chief Administrative Officer, Santa Barbara, discuss "Some Aspects of Budgeting."

At 3:00 p.m. the delegates will reconvene to hear four Santa Barbara authors, Eleanor Hoffman, Jay Monaghan, Joyce Muench and Donald C. Peattie, speaking on the topic, "The Writer in Southern California." C.L.A. President-Elect, Dr. Henry Madden, will be the Moderator at this session.

From 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. the University of California Santa Barbara College Library will hold an open house at the new library building on the Goleta campus.

### YOSEMITE DISTRICT

"Blossom Time on Ninety Nine"

Drive north on Highway 99 through blooming orchards and vineyards to the Yosemite District Meeting in Modesto, April 14th, 1956.

(District Digest . . . page 124)

## CHOOSING THE RIGHT BOOK

BY JANE BRADLEY

"I HAVE A BOY in my 7th Grade who reads 2nd grade level. Have you any books for him?" If this is the kind of question you hear often in your library you will find CLA's new list for reluctant readers, *Choosing the Right Book*, of inestimable value. Interest level and reading level are indicated for each book, and the titles are grouped under these headings: Adventure Stories, Fanciful Stories, Humor, Mechanical Wonders, The Natural World and Pets. This list was prepared by a committee of children's and school librarians (Lorna Kugler, Mildred Phipps and Waive Stager) under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alice B. Lewis. It was in preparation for three years because the librarians wished to test the appeal of every title to reluctant readers of elementary and junior high school age. This was done with the cooperation of teachers in the public schools of Bakersfield, Long Beach and Los Angeles County. The list was then sent to the Association of Children's Librarians of Northern California for their approval and suggestions. Copies of *Choosing the Right Book* may be obtained at 15c each from CLA, 829 Coventry Road, Berkeley 7, California.

200 copies of the Arcadia Public Library's SURVEY OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES by LeRoy C. Merritt and E. A. Wight have been reproduced and are available for distribution at a cost of \$1.00 per copy. Please address your requests to: The Arcadia Public Library, Arcadia, California.

At a certain university the Dean of Forestry was discussing enrollment with the Dean of Arts and Sciences and asked, "What is the overall situation in your College?" The Dean of Arts and Sciences replied, "There is no overall situation in my college. When the students cut classes they go absent without Levis."—*Univ. of Washington "Library Information."*

Imagine our amazement when a patron upon paying her fine inquired if we gave green stamps!—*Pasadena "Grapevine."*

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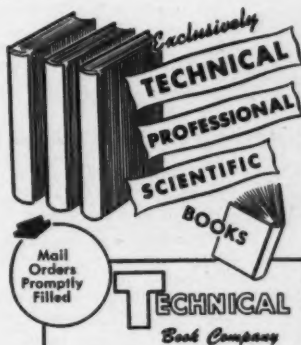
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### GENERAL MERCHANDISE . . .

(from page 92)

"Thinking he meant *book*, I placed a registration card before him and helped him fill it out.

"Now, have boot?" he asked.

"What would you like—perhaps I can help you," I suggested.

"Like MacArthur!" he said with emphasis.

I handed him our new MacArthur biography, and he turned its pages, beaming and clucking at each picture of the General he found. Then he sighed regretfully and shoved it aside. "Better have Eisenhower, I think."

"The Man of Destiny" was out, but I found an older book and a Post article on Eisenhower. He promptly stacked the two and sighed, shaking his head. "Can't have two," he said.

"Oh yes, you may," I said brightly. "You may have as many as five, if you like."

The little Filipino pulled himself to his full height, and his eyes sparked fire. "Good American citizen have *one* boot," he said, with quiet dignity.

He took two much-folded papers from a pocket and waved them under my nose. One was a newspaper clipping of a notice then displayed everywhere in public places: "You Can't Vote If You Don't Register." The other was a car sticker in red-and-blue letters: "I Like Ike." "I come here," he further enlightened me, "to sing for one boot to General Ike."

My ears burned fiercely. The "clerk in the country store." unintentionally but quite unmistakably had tried to sell a customer the wrong bill of goods!

### LIBRARY SERVICES BILL . . .

(from page 116)

On March 10th the Committee met at the State Library with Mrs. Zimmerman to consider a variety of possible plans for the use of Federal funds if they become available.

In view of the fact that California presents a variety of situations, both geographically and economically, it was agreed that more than one plan should be drawn up. It was recommended that further investigation and study be made by the Committee on the following plans:



1. Unification of existing library systems for better library service.
2. Providing service to unserved areas or with very inadequate service.
3. Setting up a service center for a region to provide supplementary books, expert personnel for advice and assistance and possibly to do processing and cataloging.
4. To service an area through Bookmobiles provided by an adjacent area which has well organized library service.

The members of the Committee agreed that each plan held merit but that further study was needed and that suggestions should be taken to a larger group of the library profession for an expression of opinion and recommendation.

The workshops on Standards which are currently being held throughout the State may well yield suggestions for the development of the plans. Members of the State Library staff attending Section meetings will have the opportunity to seek the co-operation of the CLA Membership in thinking of their needs and what type of extension of public library service would be of most value in the area.

The Bill is designed to stimulate the States to secure more support for public libraries at the State and local level. The goal is a firm foundation for the public library.

It is advisable that we be ready to use the money the minute it is available. The terms of the Bill state that any part of the allotment which remains unpaid to the state at the end of a fiscal year would be available until the end of the next fiscal year. However, the state must exhaust this carried-over allotment before it can receive any payment out of the allotment in the following fiscal year.

Many people have worked long hours to secure passage of this Bill. When it is passed and money is available we want to be ready to prove that we need it and that we know how to use it wisely. Let's cooperate in every way we can with the State Library to complete a well thought out beneficial plan for California.

But while we are working on plans don't forget to write and urge others to write to each California Congressman and Senator to be present and vote for the Library Services Bill.

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**LIBRARY SALESMANSHIP . . .**

(from page 93)

Another trend is toward greater accessibility. The day of the imposing Gothic or neoclassical civic monument in the crowded center of town is giving way to the small functional branch in the suburb with its homey atmosphere and adequate parking facilities. Here the informal "browsing nook" with open shelves is finding a place alongside the formal reading room. The Bookmobile is going out to patrons who are even farther away. I suspect that in the future central plants will be chiefly depositories of reference material and that actual circulation will occur through the branches and Bookmobiles.

The treasures to be found within libraries are free to the people. There is no compulsion about using them. They will be used or not largely as the people think it advantageous to do so. Why don't people use the services of a public library more often than they do? This has puzzled me for some time. I have been informed that only about one-third of the people living here in Santa Barbara are registered borrowers. Of these, how many actually visit the library and what are we doing about the other two-thirds?

Here we are with a commodity which is conceded by all to be a treasure. The books, records and pictures which are on our shelves have survived a scrutiny which insures their representing life and experience in an effective and enduring manner. From this standpoint they are the "better books." This treasure is free to all the people: young, old, men, women, laborers, professional workers; to all, irrespective of color, creed, or nationality, and yet it largely goes unused. It seems to me that we, as librarians and trustees, must have done a poor job of salesmanship.

This wasn't the way of the founder of the library movement in the United States, the notable Benjamin Franklin. I doubt if he sat quietly by and waited for people to come to him! I quote from his autobiography: "And now I set on foot my first project of a public nature, that for a subscription library . . . We—obtained a charter, the company being increased to

100: this was the mother of all North American subscription libraries now so numerous. It is become a great thing in itself and continually increasing. These libraries have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries and perhaps has contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the Colonies in the defense of their privileges."

If I have any message in closing, it is this: Let us get up and take our books, pictures, records and films out to the people and let us get the people into the library. Let us integrate our library service with local civic activities. In the public interest, let us be library salesmen.

Request from a little girl in *Chino*: "Do you have a book that will tell me how to teach my dog not to 'beat up' my cat?"—*San Bernardino Co. Library Newsletter*.

Twisted titles: The Canine Mutiny  
Milliner's Floss  
A Confederate Yankee in King  
Arthur's Court

#### COOPERATION . . . (from page 100)

countries. There are local agreements for some specialization in collections. There are interlibrary arrangements for microfilming newspapers and inaccessible, valuable materials, and the general use of microfilming as a substitute for the more cumbersome interlibrary loan of books.

In the light of the task of making the world's resources of valuable materials available to the students and scholars who need them, these steps in interlibrary cooperation are only beginnings. As in the public library field, there are barriers to any rapid development of the new machinery. Political opposition and public inertia are not delaying factors. But there is academic opposition. College professors, despite what the Red hunters say of them, are essentially conservative people. They do not want to let any books or serials that they or their students might conceivably use, get out of their sight. There are librarians in colleges and universities who have a similarly proprietary attitude toward all the material that comes under their custodianship. And few indeed are the uni-

(Cooperation . . . page 124)

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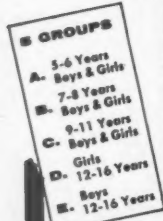
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### COOPERATION . . . (from page 123)

versity administrators who accept the notion that any field of learning should be assigned permanently to a sister institution, along with the major responsibility for maintaining the library collections in that field.

Yet interlibrary cooperation in one or another aspect is entering a stage of significant experiment in the university and research library field. It is well that there is as yet no master plan or single accepted formula for its development. What particular type of cooperative machinery is good for one state or region may not be appropriate for another. As in the case of public libraries, it is likely that the structure of interlibrary cooperation that emerges from the present period of trial and experimentation will be complex and various rather than neat and uniform.

*In your days of conference together I know that you have been exploring in detail the possibilities and difficulties of the several specific plans and devices for cooperation between libraries of all kinds. To put them into practice will require hard work, often in unaccustomed channels. We all know the kind of euphoria generated by conferences such as this that tends to disappear when one goes home to the unexciting, even dull stuff of the day's occupation. My effort in trying to sketch the background of what I would call a growing movement for interlibrary cooperation is to impart a kind of sustaining feeling that work in this particular direction in the years immediately ahead is at the very center or marrow of library progress.*

### DISTRICT DIGEST . . . (from page 118)

Coffee and Registration will take place between 9:15 and 9:45, in the Fable Room of the Hotel Covell, 11th & J Streets, our meeting place, and the meeting will convene promptly at 10 a.m. After local greetings, our charming President Thelma Reid will bring us news of the association and its statewide activity. Miss Dorothy Sinclair will bear greetings and reports from the California State Library. Mr.

Robert E. Saxe of San Francisco will salute the season with "Fun in Gardening"—a topic surely in the Sidney Mitchell tradition. Luncheon will be served in the Fable Room at 12:30. A few minutes will remain for shopping after lunch, before we reconvene at 2. The general session will include a Tour of Scandinavian Libraries by Tom Buckman of MJC, a discussion of other agencies' assistance in library adult education programs by Mrs. Renee Peterson of U.C. Extension, and a Panel "What—no branches?" or what to do about our standards. The Sections of Work with Boys and Girls will have a separate afternoon session at the McHenry Library, 14th & "Eye," under the able direction of Mrs. Jean Pretorius of Kern County. Demonstration book talks, handling of parental complaints, and new Children's books will be discussed—The Vroman's Booktrailer with new books for children will be parked on the Bookmobile strip right outside the library meeting room.

#### HOW WELL ARE WE DOING . . .

(from page 106)

##### *Suggested Projects For Evaluation*

It might be worthwhile for pairs or groups of libraries to cooperate in an evaluation program. For example, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Riverside or several other libraries might cooperate in a project to evaluate the use of radio as a library public relations medium. One library might refrain for a time while the others made intensive use of radio programs. Library use traceable to the radio programs or negative results in the absence might indicate the relative usefulness of radio.

The same thing could be tried with the newspapers by Pasadena, Glendale, Santa Monica and Burbank, two making intensive use of the newspapers, the others using no newspaper publicity.

Newport Beach, Coronado, Monrovia and Azusa might evaluate talks and appearances before local groups. Some of the libraries could do this intensively, others might give up all these contacts for an agreed period.

(How Well Are We Doing . . . page 126)

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**HOW WELL ARE WE DOING . . .**

(from page 125)

Whittier, Ontario, Pomona and Alhambra could work together to evaluate the effect of a series of articles on books dealing with important current issues or problems. This presidential election year might be an appropriate time for such an experiment. Two of these libraries might systematically cover the great campaign issues with articles or lists, perhaps annotated, of books dealing with the farm program, taxes, segregation, corruption in government, international relations, etc. The other two would ignore these issues.

Long Beach and San Diego might work together to evaluate the usefulness of book lists, one library distributing them very widely, the other not at all.

These are only rough suggestions and would have to be refined in an actual experiment. Any group of libraries or a single library would obviously be able to work out an evaluation program along very different lines. It is realized that it is difficult accurately to attribute results to certain causes, and it is easy to jump to conclusions. You remember how wrong Chantecler was about the cause of the sunrise. However, it appears that a group of librarians who wished to know more about the effectiveness of their public relations program could get a much more accurate idea through experiments controlled to a degree than operating on hunches and "informed" guesses. Then the effective methods could be identified and wasted effort avoided. This is actually a scheme for efficiency and work simplification.

A program such as proposed here would have to be fairly lengthy and would need the cooperation of library administrators and perhaps of library boards.

Committees of library public relations groups might very well work together to outline the evaluation project in detail and carry it out. Such a committee would undoubtedly find these items of interest: "Program Evaluation in Adult Education," Committee on Evaluation, Adult Education Association of the United States of America, (the definition of evaluation is from this pamphlet) 1952 and "Adult Leadership" for April 1953, an issue on evaluating program and performance.



**ACADEMIC NOTES . . .** (from page 109)

Constance Hoover, Orange County Librarian, has furnished information on the *Union List of Periodicals in Orange County*. Some 1300 periodical titles were discovered in county, public, school, special and college libraries. The list was mimeographed and is available at \$2.50 each from Miss Hoover, 1104-B West Eighth St., Santa Ana. The Committee responsible for this valuable addition to bibliographic tools included Martha Mettler, Verna Ramsey, Ethel Swanger, Katherine Walton and Constance Hoover, Chairman.

Having finished with periodicals, the Orange County librarians are now working on a union list of reference materials in all the same libraries. The committee hopes to have the project completed by fall.

Headquarters of the highly decentralized Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior College library will probably be moved to 400 W. Washington Blvd., in 1957 when the College will expand into the former Polytechnic High School campus.

Santa Ana College's Ruth Bradley reports success at the bond-issue election and plans for the new library building are under way.

Cal Tech, Pasadena, now has about the finest library on the early history of astronomy to be found on the West Coast, the result of a recent gift of some 300 extremely rare 16th and 17th century books, including first editions of Galileo, Copernicus and Kepler. The gift, presented by a trustee of the Institute, fills out the excellent beginning made by the collections of Earnest C. Watson, Edwin Hubble and George Ellery Hale.

Dorothy Drake, Scripps College librarian, is in Europe now, visiting libraries in Spain, France, Italy, Germany and the British Isles. She hopes to write on collections of books and manuscripts by and about women.

Oceanside-Carlsbad District Library, a new \$88,000 building opened recently with 9,000 titles and reading rooms for college and high school students.

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# **BUILDING WITHOUT STRAW . . .** (from page 113)

The color scheme of the college library at Tempe was tuned to the desert surrounding it as are many of the homes of the southwest.

I decided that the characteristic colors of the Mills campus were those provided by the ever present eucalyptus.

I therefore collected and gave to the architect leaves of the varying shades of gray green and blue green, bits of warm tan bark and of the wood itself, a silvery cream where the bark has peeled, with blossoms of creamy white, orange and deep rose from the flowering trees. Mr. Pflueger produced color cards of paint and calcimine to match all these, and scraps of floor tile and plastic chair seats.

There are decided advantages in placing the entire project in the hands of the architect so that essential costs outside the structural ones are not forgotten. We felt that any commission paid on his purchase of furniture and equipment was more than offset by his experience and expert knowledge of previous installations plus

the time saved the librarian and the treasurer in dealing with individual firms, insurance claims for damage in transit etc.

There is one sad note which should not be altogether omitted in this song of praise. When a building is remodeled and extended without interruption of service as ours was the staff suffers nightmares of dust, noise, and confusion; with hours of overtime and endless moving of books out of the way of workmen, eternal cleaning up and moving them back again. No amount of planning to hire extra help allows the professional staff to escape all the toil and weariness. The Mills staff showed its spirit and quality throughout a trying year and its cheerful cooperation at all times carried us through an experience which had its elements of purgatory. Now that it is finished we all agree that it was worth it. For many years to come the library service of the college is adequately housed, and in terms of dollars it was certainly a bargain. Needless to say the headaches and backaches of the staff were not counted in the cost!

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# BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE . . . (from page 114)

On Saturdays the easels are folded and put away. The studio becomes the meeting place for the Jugend UN, for a motion picture show or for a marionette play. In the Fasching season, before Lent, the children in the costumes of many nations hold their carnival here. Throughout the year story hours, book discussion groups, French, English and Italian classes meet informally to read and enjoy fascinating books from many countries. In a country where most libraries have closed shelves and often charge a fee for borrowing books, it is an innovation to find books on open shelves in rooms always bright with flowers and gay curtains.

In December the annual exhibit of books of the year attracts the attention of publishers and booksellers. Last year 2000 books from 21 countries were displayed, and 1000 were selected for an exhibit in Paris and later sent to London to be shown in the rooms of the National Book League. Another exhibit of illustrated books with an annotated bibliography in English was sent to New Delhi.

Perhaps the most dramatic activity of the Youth Library is the Jugend UN which holds a closed meeting of its General Assembly once each month. The delegates are seated in a hollow square, alphabetically by countries from Abyssinia and Afghanistan to Turkey, Uruguay and the USA. At each desk, marked by the flag of the country and its name, sits the delegate, his alternate and his secretary. At the head table are the President, currently the representative of Finland, the Vice-president, representing Denmark, and their advisors. The Presi-

dent speaks with great dignity, introducing at each meeting two delegates who describe conditions in their countries and answer questions from representatives of other countries. Important questions of general interest are discussed, for example, "What do we want from our schools?" "What can youth do about the atom bomb?"

These young people are thinking about their responsibilities in the post-war world. Like the young refugees in Mrs. Benary's book *Rowan Farm*, they would say: "After a war everything has to change, in politics and everything else. We ourselves must plunge right in, everyone of us. No one can help us if we don't help ourselves. We can't be bogged down in the muck of old useless ideas. You are done for if you don't attempt the impossible every day of your life."

Students from the German library schools may spend three months of their intensive practice in the Youth Library, observing and learning new ways of using books. Librarians from England, Norway, Sweden, Japan and the United States have worked in the library. The exhibits of books from many countries have led to the translation and publication of books as diverse as *The Happy Lion*, *The Saturdays*, and *Now Miguel*. In their different ways, the children, the publishers and librarians who visit the Youth Library respond to its spirit of international goodwill and vigorous ideas. Its books reveal the distinguished and original publishing of recent years, while its open shelves symbolize the need for open minds, and for freedom to read and think and speak.

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While the administrative end of the library world attempts to creep in here and there, I believe this is the purest distillation of literature pertaining to the professional aspects of librarianship that has ever come to my attention. Selected for readability, the dozens of excerpts from books and articles that make up this volume can be read for sheer enjoyment. It is an anthology of, by, and for librarians, presented in an attempt to help the harried librarian to more fully understand and appreciate his profession and its rich heritage. It is inevitable, in such a book, to avoid the vast potentialities and obligations of librarianship in the days ahead.

The editors have done a wonderful job in selecting material which at once illuminates the basic materials and contributions of libraries and inspires librarians to greater professional stature and attainment.

Among the many contributors are California's own Larry Powell, Raynard Swank and Gilbert Hight. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Winston Churchill and Dwight Eisenhower also join the "greats" of the library world in presenting interesting sidelights on books and libraries. Four notable statements of the library profession including "The Freedom to Read" and "The Library Bill of Rights" conclude the volume.

I am sorry that biographical notes about the various authors were omitted, for such material would further enhance the book. It is also unfortunate that a book so indigenous to our profession, and potentially so attractive, could not have had better treatment in terms of typography and format. We can hope that future editions of this volume (for surely it deserves perpetuation and expansion) will correct these shortcomings for *BOOKS - LIBRARIES - LIBRARIANS* is a real treasure for every librarian.



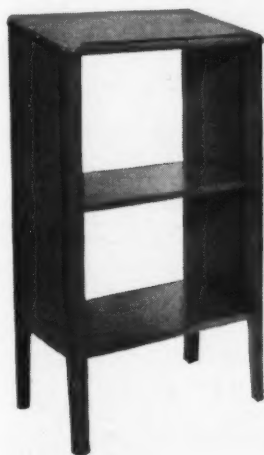


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